

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 321.—Vol. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE BONAPARTIST REACTION IN FRANCE.

THE reaction in France—the reality of which is no longer matter of doubt—has taken, if we are to believe the organs of the French Government, the very unexpected shape of Bonapartism. It does not, however, seem very clear that this is the fact. PRINCE Louis Napoleon—as he is still called in that country which professes to have abolished all titles—has undoubtedly been returned as a deputy for three several departments, as well as for Paris itself. It is equally true that the crowds at the polling-places shouted his name amid cries of “*Vive l’Empereur!*” and “*Down with the Republic!*” and in one of the rural districts the polling-papers were inscribed for “Louis Napoleon as Emperor”—a method of voting which would clearly invalidate his return, if his majority depended upon votes so worded. All this is disheartening enough to those who wish well to the French people, and who have sympathised with them during the antiquated tyranny of the Bourbons of the elder branch—during the shameless profligacy and unblushing corruption of the branch of Orleans—and during the difficult times that have succeeded the overthrow of Louis-Philippism. But if, in addition to these predilections for a great name—which was, after all, nothing but a curse to France and to Europe—a considerable portion of the French people should manifest that they are still so smitten with the abominable phantom of military glory, that they would try a Bonaparte as their ruler, merely because he is a Bonaparte, disheartenment would give way to a more positive feeling of shame and anger, that, with all their boast of superiority to the rest of Europe, they should show themselves so immeasurably and so mischievously behind it. To boast of being free, and yet to offer their necks to the yoke of a man merely because he is related to another man that was once a great conqueror and a scourge of France, as well as of the rest of Europe, would be a pitiable spectacle indeed for a nation to offer; and would show, at all events, that a portion of the French people might have a marvellous praise of liberty in their mouths, and yet in reality have the smallest possible conception of its meaning. Whatever the depth of the Bonapartist feeling may be, Paris was kept in a state of suspense for two days by fear of an insurrection, which had already commenced or was to commence immediately, in behalf of this merest shadow of a great man’s memory. The *rappel* was beaten in all the streets; troops were poured into the capital from the surrounding country; the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile were up in arms; Paris presented the aspect of a city in a state of siege, and the immense masses of its population, moving to and fro from point to point, showed themselves ready, should occasion serve, to re-enact the scene of the 15th of May, and proclaim some thing or some body, it did not seem to matter what. In the midst of the confusion something was done: the uproar was not utterly fruitless. M. de Lamartine took advantage of the panic—asserted that shots had been fired—that blood had been shed—and proposed in the Assembly that the laws of 1816 and 1832, forbidding the entry of the Bonaparte family into France, should be enforced against this particular pretender. The motion was received by the Assembly, which is believed to be anything but favourable to the Revolution, amid deafening shouts of “*Vive la République!*”

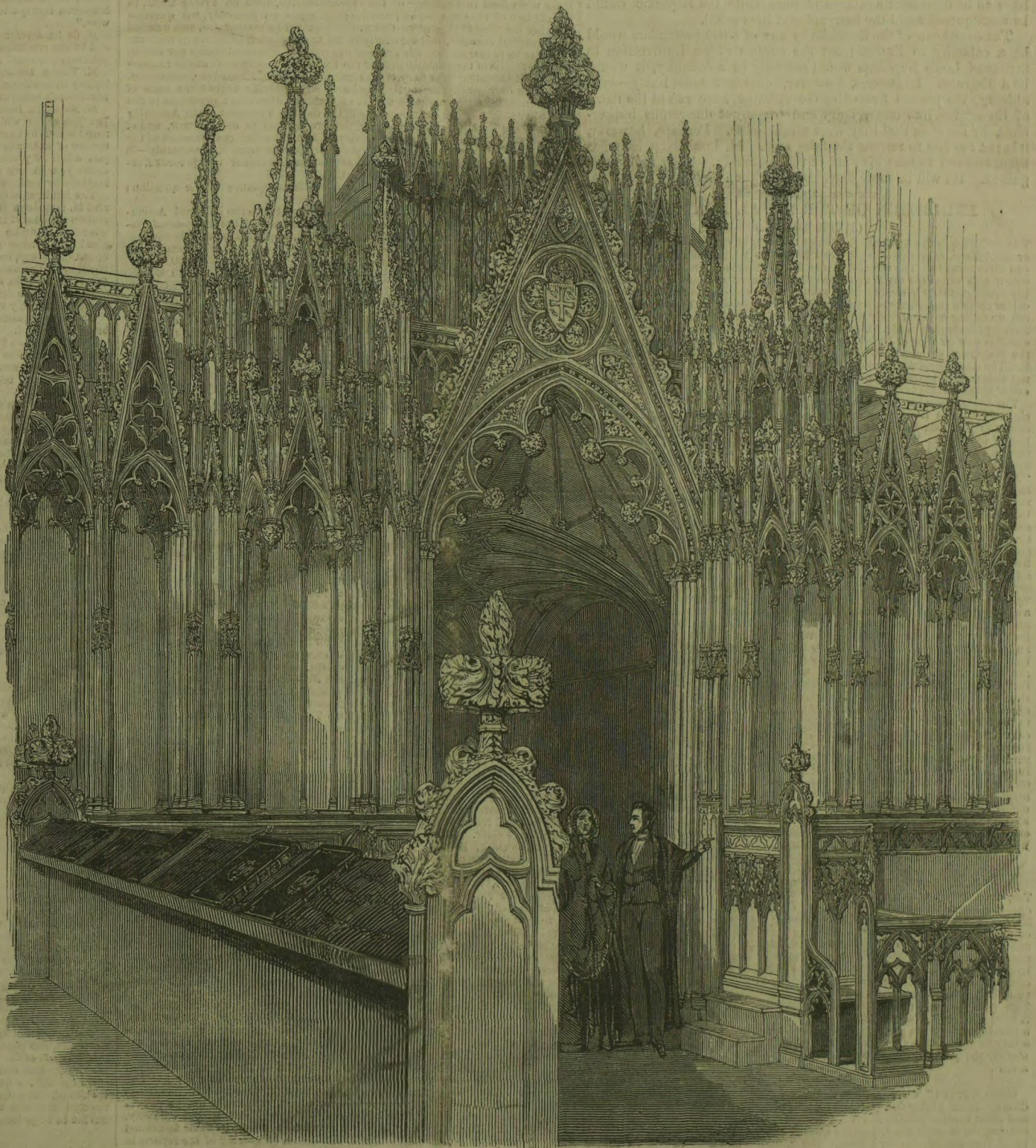
It has since been made tolerably clear that there was in reality no Bonapartist insurrection at all; that the Executive Committee, feeling its own weakness, took advantage of the election of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for Paris, and of a few stray cries by a portion of the capricious and insensate mob in his favour, to make this show of strength, and thus endeavour to re-establish its position in the Assembly—a position which its own dissensions, vacillations, and incompetency had been daily impairing since its first establishment.

It has been proved that there was no occasion to beat the *rappel*; that the whole affair was a trick; and that only one shot was fired in the crowd, and that accidentally. It has also been alleged that Louis Napoleon and his best friends were utterly unconnected with and uncognizant of any such demonstration in his favour; and that it neither was nor is the wish of any member of that family to trade upon the name of their great relative, by making any attempt whatsoever, except as independent members of the Assembly, to exercise any power, influence, or control over the French people.

The Parisians themselves are not quite decided upon the latter point, as there is evidently a Bonapartist predilection among the people. But either this version of the affair is true or false. If true, it shows a deplorable state of weakness in the Government, and will prepare Europe for its speedy downfall from sheer incapacity. If it be proved that the Executive Government invented the demon-

stration, ordered the *rappel* to be beaten without cause, and thus drew the people together, and put thoughts of *émeutes*, insurrections, and revolutions into their heads, the veriest gamin of the streets will confess that they took a very clumsy and irrational mode of proceeding. If they were really afraid of the pretensions of Louis Napoleon, and took this means of nipping future insurrection by bringing it to a head at once, and crushing it in the bud, they defeated their own object. They have elevated Louis Napoleon into importance, and set people thinking about him who might otherwise have held him in contempt or indifference. They have, in fact, prepared the way for a real insurrection, by manoeuvring to produce a sham one.

If, on the other hand, the government did not invent the affair, but merely exaggerated it; if there was a veritable and unmistakable insurrection in favour of a Bonaparte; if the cries of



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—THE NEW ORGAN SCREEN, WITH SEATS FOR THE DEAN AND SUB-DEAN, AND STALLS.—(SEE PAGE 389.)

"Vive l'Empereur!" have been raised by a considerable portion of the people, and if the army, as is alleged, are smitten with this detestable hero worship, and are willing and anxious to elevate a new Emperor upon their muskets, with the hope of seeing future generals, marshals, and even kings manufactured out of their most daring and successful leaders, the spectacle is still more deplorable. It would indeed show a reaction of the most disheartening kind if the people that overthrew despotism in February, in one of the vilest of its forms, should seek in June to establish despotism in the very vilest of all its forms—that of military power. It would prove that the French at present are utterly unfit for constitutional liberty—that they are slaves in heart, and require a tyrant to flatter them by shows while he ruled them with a rod of iron. At all events, we shall, we suppose, hear no more of Bonapartism for a time. But supposing such an insurrection to succeed at some future period, and to instal the hero of the ludicrous invasion of Boulogne upon the throne of the Tuileries, how long could he expect to hold it? Talent is not hereditary. The great Napoleon's throne was based upon his own genius. The remembrance of that genius might, by an unhappy possibility, be strong enough to put a sceptre into the hands of another member of his family; but it would require more genius and prudence than were shown by Napoleon himself, to preserve it. The present state of Europe would try the energies of a greater than Napoleon, if he attempted the game of conquest. In addition to genius and prudence, it would require good fortune to make head against the difficulties of such a position; and without speculating on the probability of the future, as regards the good fortune of Bonaparte II., should there be such a potentate, we may safely affirm that Louis Napoleon has not the ability, the prudence, the genius—in fact any mental or personal quality, except his name—to fit him for emperors, kingship, consulship, or governorship of any kind whatever.

There are, no doubt, zealous Bonapartists in France—men who live upon the traditions of the past, and who have been educated in the pernicious admiration of war and warriors. There are also many zealous legitimists, who consider that France will never prosper under any form of Government except that of the elder branch of the Bourbons. There are also, it is to be presumed, many zealous adherents of the family of Louis Philippe—people who received money, favours, and places from him, and who would hail the re-establishment of his system, and the pecuniary advantages that were showered in its train upon the venal and the unscrupulous among the 240,000 electors by whom the suffrage was monopolised. But zealous as all these parties may be—they must yield the point of zeal to the Republicans. The latter are if not the most numerous, are immeasurably the most able. Their convictions have in their minds the sanctity of a gospel. They might endure a Bonaparte for a time, if he were forced upon them by circumstances; they might put up with the Duke de Bordeaux—with a Regency for the Count de Paris—or with the Prince de Joinville, if events should so be brought about as to establish either of them—but it would be for a time only. The old agitation would be renewed. The old Republican plots would be revived. The work of the last eighteen years would have to be done over again—and once more the Republic would be reconquered amid the barricades of the capital.

The overthrow of the Republic by any of these pretenders would be a calamity to France; but the success of an insurrection in favour of Louis Napoleon would not only be a calamity, it would be a disgrace. Its success, however, does not seem likely—even although the present Executive Government have raised the name of Bonaparte into unnecessary and somewhat dangerous importance, by showing that they were afraid of it. Perhaps, however, it is not too late to retrace the false step. M. Louis Napoleon has been allowed to take his seat in the Assembly. That is a point gained. He will be more harmless there than anywhere else.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (SIXTH NOTICE.)

The sculpture in the Academy Exhibition is not by any means remarkable. Our artists, indeed, seem unwilling to work for the dark hole which necessity alone can drive them to. The room, it is true, is well attended; and, after the glare of colour with which the eye is teased from making even a casual examination of the upper rooms, it is really a relief to turn to the cold-looking plaster, and still colder marble that surrounds you in the Sculpture-room. That our sculptors are unwilling to send their works for exhibition at the Academy, we have a striking illustration in Mr. Foley, whose lovely marble group of "Ino and Bacchus" is now on view at Dickinson's, in New Bond-street, where it receives all the assistance which a good light and red and well-disposed drapery can give to it. The Academy should build a better room for its own ample resources, and not wait for assistance from a deficient public revenue, and an unwilling Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Sculpture-room at the Academy contains in all one hundred and fifty-eight works. In the higher line of art we have Mr. Gibson's exquisite marble statue of "Aurora stepping upon the Earth scattering dew," one of the very best of his works; Mr. W. C. Marshall's "Dancing Girl Reposing," executed in marble, for the Art-Union of London; Mr. Wyatt's "Group in marble of the nymph Eucharis and Cupid;" and Mr. John Thomas's miniature statue of "Miranda." In the portrait statue line we have Mr. Thropp's Sir Fowell Buxton, for Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Lough's "Marquis of Hastings," for a mausoleum at Malta. Both are indifferent, and both too strongly remind one of the loss this branch of art sustained in Sir Francis Chantrey. The busts are some eighty in number, and here again we have to lament the loss of Chantrey. Gibson contributes one—a bust of the Queen, and not very good; Mr. E. H. Baily sends two; Mr. Macdowell two; Mr. Westmacott five, Mr. Behnes four, and Mr. Weekes one. The leading deficiency in one and all is an absence of mind and character. There is much careful execution—some taste in the disposition of draperies; and in the marble, at times, some very careful carving, fully equal, in this way, to the best busts of Nollekens and Chantrey; but when we come to look for a broad bold treatment, such as we find so unmistakably prominent in the commonest antique; or when we look for the inner man expressed in the outer face, as in Nollekens' Dr. Johnson, and Chantrey's Sir Walter Scott, hardly a trace of the kind is anywhere to be found. The portrait statues are equally faulty in the same way. The figures are clumsy, the draperies loose and unmeaning, and the attitudes neither familiar nor imposing. It is a difficult matter, we admit, to give to Sir Fowell Buxton the mental greatness of Sir Isaac Newton, or to the Marquis of Hastings the manly dignity of Sir John Malcolm, but it is easy to see that Buxton would have fared better in the hands of Roubiliac, and Hastings would have carried, what Pope has called, "the nobleman look about him," had Chantrey survived to model his statue. It is curious to see how little our artists condescend to catch from their predecessors. Reynolds and Lawrence have given an endless variety of postures to their portraits—many, it is true, borrowed from older masters—and others, again, perfectly original. Flaxman has thrown a classic air of refinement into the arrangement of a bas-relief; and Chantrey, a thoughtful repose and simple earnestness of manner into the composition of a statue. Yet all appears to have been done in vain; their examples have been to little purpose; and the historians will fail to trace a pedigree in the genius of art, like that which exists so unmistakably in our poetry.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE usual summer Exhibition of Old Masters at the British Institution was opened to the public on Monday last. The collection is more curious in the history of art, than of importance in showing the great qualities of the old and established masters. The great north room contains a few Ruysdaels, and a miscellaneous collection of Italian and Flemish masters, by no means good. In the south room two or three large landscapes by Richard Wilson, and two full-length portraits by Gainsborough, will be found to deserve attention. In the centre room the chief curiosity is a very early distemper diptych (or picture in two compartments) representing Richard II. praying to the Virgin and Child. This valuable work of art belonged to Charles I., and was engraved by Hollar. A little Van Eyck, the property of the poet Rogers (a Virgin and Child beneath a Gothic canopy), is a picture of exquisite feeling and finish; and the portrait of a lady in profile, by an early and unknown Florentine artist, is marvellous in its way for the quiet expression of inward dignity of soul. The Collection deserves a visit.

CIVIC "STATE" VISIT TO THE CHINESE JUNK.—On Friday (last week) the Chinese Junk *Keying* was visited by the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, and other functionaries. The Lord Mayor was attended by the City Marshal, bearing the mace of office, and the sheriffs in their state carriages. The whole party were attired in court dresses. The Mandarin and Chinese artist, on being introduced to the civic dignitaries, at first mistook the state footmen in their splendid gold lace liveries for the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and performed the *kow-tow* or salaam accordingly. The matter was speedily explained to them. The civic party expressed themselves much pleased with their visit.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The nightly crowds upon the Boulevards which had grown to such a nuisance, blocking up all the open spaces of the neighbourhood with a senseless brawling throng of both sexes and all ages, have been at last put a stop to by an effective manoeuvre of the authorities on Saturday night last. About eleven o'clock on that night troops in considerable bodies advanced in columns by all the streets which debouch upon the theatre of disorder. This manoeuvre was managed so adroitly by the military that the crowd found itself unexpectedly shut up within a complete crowd of bayonets. It was in vain that individuals attempted to escape; they were completely blockaded, and upwards of 1000 persons were arrested, amongst whom were two representatives of the people. All were swept off to the Prefecture of Police, where they remained until Sunday morning, when most of them were discharged. It was remarked that the National Guards, instead of complaining of the extra service imposed on them by those assemblages, repaired with alacrity to their respective *mairies*, anxious by a vigorous onset to abate the nuisance.

The night of Sunday passed over without any disorder, and even without any attempt to form an *attroupement*. The *razzia* of Saturday night appeared to have intimidated the ill-disposed and to have entirely allayed curiosity. The Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin were perfectly free from crowd or tumult.

New food for excitement by the Parisian mob has, however, been found in the name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the former prisoner of Ham, who has been lately elected to the National Assembly for Paris, and whose mad attempt at Boulogne, in the capacity of Pretender to the throne of France, created mingled surprise and derision some few years ago. On Sunday the name of the Prince was to be heard in all the assemblies of holiday people of the lower class who spend the Sundays and *fête* days in the *cabarets* outside the barriers of Paris, a fact which was held to prove active agency on the part of his adherents, or of parties assuming to be so.

On Monday morning a new journal, *Le Napoléonien*, appeared. It is, as its title indicates, the advocate of the Prince, and in its first number displays ability.

On Monday morning crowds collected in the quarters leading to the National Assembly; the *général* and the *rappel* were beaten, troops and National Guards were called out, and all the excitement and commotion of a Paris mob were brought into full development, and all because M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was expected to take his seat in the National Assembly. So early as twelve o'clock crowds began to form in the vicinity of the Palace of the Assembly. The fear of the law against *attroupements* prevented their remaining long on the same spot; but they did not dissemble the object of their assembling, which was simply to see and to applaud the new hero of their caprice, for it was reported that he would be at hand to enter the Chamber the moment that his election was recognised. It was in vain that persons professing to be friends of the Prince told them that he would not be there that day; that his uncle Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, had a letter from him, dated Saturday, stating that he would not be in Paris before Tuesday—the people would remain "off and on" to catch a glimpse of him.

During the day a placard appeared, bearing an address of General Piat, Colonel of the Fourth Legion of National Guards of the *bataillon* (he who had taken possession of the Hôtel de Ville on the 24th February), in which he, as an avowed friend of Prince Louis Napoleon, disclaimed for him any ambitious project.

Other friends of the Prince, in the country, were not, however, equally discreet.

During the late elections at Gemozac, the peasants, on proceeding to vote, carried their ballot in front of their hats, on which was inscribed, in large characters, "*L. Napoléon! Vive l'Empereur! A bas la République!*"

The *Napoléonien* asserts that the election of Prince Louis Napoleon has filled the Executive Government with dismay.

The banquet of five sous per head at Vincennes did not take place on Monday, but the Government were prepared to meet it, had it not been postponed. Paris was filled with troops of the line, and all the villages round it were crowded with regiments of cavalry and infantry. The Château and Fort of Vincennes overflowed with artillery and soldiers of the line. Thus, all cause for apprehension was removed on that score; added to which, was the reassuring fact that the members of the Government were understood to be better and more united than they had been.

The question of "want of confidence" in the Executive Committee of Government was raised in a meeting of 400 representatives, held on Friday night, in the old hall of the Chamber of Deputies; and again on Saturday, the question whether the present Executive Government should be maintained, was debated in the several *bureaux*, and especially in the first, occasion being taken from the report to be prepared upon the grant of one hundred thousand francs per month for the expense of the establishment of the Executive Government at the Luxembourg, not including the salary of the members of the Executive Commission. In all the *bureaux* representatives spoke in strong terms against the state of Governmental inertia produced by the existence of discordant principles in the Executive Commission. In the course of the day the President of the Assembly informed the Executive Commission of the proceedings in the *bureaux*, and of the intention of a party in the Assembly to avail itself of the question of the proposed grant on Monday to ask a vote of confidence from the Assembly—in other words, to take the sense of the Assembly as to whether the present Executive Government should be maintained.

The Executive Commission signified at once its acceptance of the question; and accordingly Monday was fixed for the debate.

It appears by the budget for the year 1848, presented to the National Assembly on Friday, that the expenses created by the decrees of the Provisional Government amounted to 163,570,719*fr.* (£6,542,828), appropriated as follows:—

	Franks.
Budget of Foreign Affairs	480,000
Ditto of the Interior	6,823,000
Commerce and Agriculture	495,000
Public Works	6,779,000
War	113,946,119
Public Debt	600,000
Dotations	480,000
General Service	30,000
Administration	2,860,600
Repayments and Restitutions	31,077,000
	163,570,719

The effective of the standing army has been increased by 135,000 conscripts and 11,000 volunteers.

On Monday evening, about five o'clock, the Government ordered strong measures against the crowds assembled in the Place de la Revolution. Regiments of infantry and cavalry, and large bodies of National Guards (*sedentaires* and *mobiles*) immediately crossed the bridge in front of the Palace of the Assembly, and forming a junction with those already on the Place, cleared it at the point of the bayonet of the immense assemblage that had occupied it.

This measure was so peremptorily and so rapidly executed, that the Place (the largest in Europe) was swept clean in five minutes. Complaints were made of unnecessary violence on the part of the armed force in carrying out this order of the Government, conveyed through the Minister of War, under whose eye the service was performed; but, as matters had come to something like a crisis, no hesitation was allowed when the command "Withdraw" was issued.

Having cleared the Place, a column of at least 2000 Gardes Mobiles wheeled up to the Rue de Rivoli, and formed about twenty abreast. The order was given to march. The drums beat a charge, and the column moved at double-quick time along the Rue de Rivoli, and through the Rues Castiglione and La Paix. Having reached the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and there halted at the same pace to the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and there halted. In the meanwhile, the dragoons advanced from the Place de la Revolution, by the Rue Royale, driving the people before them, and who did not comply silently, for cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Louis Napoleon!*" were shouted by them vigorously. The Boulevard cleared, the dragoons remained in position. The whole of the Rue Royale was filled with National Guards. Access to the Place de la Revolution was refused to everybody. This continued for an hour or two: ultimately, the people retired, after venting their displeasure in shouting. Later in the evening, other assemblages that took place were dispersed without much trouble. The night passed over in tranquillity.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—This morning a number of persons thronged the quay and the Pont de la Concorde, to witness the arrival of Prince Louis Bonaparte; and detachments of National Guards and troops were kept constantly moving to keep the passage clear.

At one o'clock, M. Sénard, the President, took the chair, and shortly afterwards Jerome Bonaparte ascended the tribune. He said that he was the friend and relative of Citizen Louis Napoleon, and would not undertake to justify his past conduct, to which he had remained a total stranger. He should have despised idle rumours, published in the journals, and infamous statements, which nobody had the courage to make at the tribune. The authors of those calumnies were well known. They were parties opposed to the Republic, who fortunately were in a feeble minority in the country, and consisted of the less generous portion of the population, and it was but natural that such a party, wishing to attack the Republic, should make use of a name possessed of some influence. M. Bonaparte declared, on his honour, that Louis Napoleon was a total stranger to those machinations. When he heard of the proclamation of the Republic, he came to Paris ostensibly, and his first care was to report himself to the Provisional Government. The latter replied with politeness, and even benevolence, that it would not oppose his stay in Paris in ordinary times, but that, in the present difficult circumstances, it was advisable for him to withdraw from the capital until the proclamation of the Constitution. On the approach of the elections he was offered different seats in the Assembly, which he refused to accept, and his name was brought forward at the re-election without his knowledge or consent, and nobody had been more surprised than himself at his success. There was a rumour M. Jerome Bonaparte could not treat too contemptuously. It had been asserted that money had been distributed by foreign power to support the pretensions of the Bonapartes. This was an infamous calumny. It was the first time that family had been so insulted as to see its name associated with foreign intrigues. Last night M. Bonaparte, on hearing of the reports in circulation, and of the intention of the Government to introduce a measure of exclusion against Louis Napoleon, had waited on the President of the Chamber, on the Minister of the Interior, and the Prefect of Police, by whom he had been informed that the Government contemplated no such intention. His astonish-

ment had been accordingly great, when, on entering the hall, he had been told that the Cabinet intended to bring forward such a measure.

M. Flocon, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, replied that in the present grave circumstances, the Government would know how to provide for the security and independence of the Republic.

The incident having dropped, M. Trélat rose and laid on the table a project of law, demanding a credit to purchase engines for working the Paris and Chartres Railroad.

M. Duclerc, the Minister of Finance, then supplied some explanations relative to the state of the finances, which he declared prosperous; and also respecting several proposed financial schemes of the Government.

The President then read the order for the day, for the consideration of the decree of the Government, demanding 100,000 francs per month for the expenses of the Executive Government.

M. Duprat, the reporter of the Committee to which the bill on the question had been referred, announced that the Committee, satisfied with the explanation given by the members of the Executive, had been unanimously of opinion to grant 25,000 francs per month for administrative expenses, and 75,000 for expenses of general security, of which an account should be rendered to a special committee appointed by the Assembly.

M. Severté did not oppose the grant, but proceeded to denounce a conspiracy, of which the tumultuous assemblages in the streets were the arm and the clubs of the chief leaders. These were the cause and the seat of the evil, and unless they were crushed there was no chance of restoring order, and retrieving the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country.

M. Latrade defended the Executive Committee, because its overthrow might compromise the position of the country. He was anxious to maintain it because it was composed of men worthy of the confidence placed in them, and that he saw no men to substitute in their place.

M. Laussac combated the grant, because the Executive Committee inspired him with no confidence.

General Bédau thought that the Government would find in the National Assembly all the support necessary for the development of Republican institutions. It would, he said, be erroneous to suppose that any Government could rule the country by relying upon one party.

M. Lamartine admitted that it was full time to clear the misunderstanding which appeared to exist between the country and the Executive Committee. The latter were said to be divided in opinion, and were blamed for not retiring. They were men of honour, and by adopting that course they should not have made way for new colleagues, but given passage to anarchy. His friends and he had foreseen the danger of entering the Executive Committee after having belonged to the Provisional Government, an arbitrary and dictatorial government, which from the nature of circumstances had been guilty of many irregularities. Parties could not forgive the men who had the glorious misfortune of presiding at the foundation of the Republic, and those men would long remain an object of hatred for the enemies and envious of the Republic. M. Lamartine next vindicated himself and his colleagues against the charge of not proclaiming and following a political programme, and proceeded to recapitulate all the acts of the Government since the 24th of February last.

Intelligence was here brought up to the Chamber that the cavalry were charging the people on the Place de la Concorde.

The sitting, a moment after, was suspended for a short time, at the close of which

M. de Lamartine returned to the tribune in great haste and said: Blood has just been shed—shots have been fired here close by, and the cry is raised—"Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!" (Tremendous agitation.) A law ought to be forthwith passed to put a stop to this.

A member: Let us vote it by acclamation. (Unanimous cries of "Yes, yes.")

The greatest agitation arose here.

M. de Lamartine: I have it here drawn up on the instant. The hon. gentleman then read it as follows:—

"The Executive Committee, looking at Article 4, of the law of June 12, 1816; considering that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is comprised in the law of 1832, which banishes the family of Napoleon; that if that law has been departed from by the vote of the National Assembly in favour of three members of that family who were admitted to take their seats as representatives of the people, such departure from the law is quite personal, and by no means applies to the said Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has twice come forward as a pretender, and that his pretensions might compromise the Republic; that the Government cannot accept the responsibility of such acts, and that it would fail in the first of its duties, if it did not take measures to prevent the recurrence of them; declares that it will cause the law of 1832 to be executed against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte until such time as the National Assembly shall decide otherwise."

M. de Lamartine called on the Assembly to pass the measure by acclamation; and in the confusion that prevailed, it could not be ascertained whether it was put from the chair and carried or not.

M. Pierre Bonaparte vindicated himself from any imputation against his loyalty to the Republic; and also his cousin, Louis Napoleon, from any share in Bonaparte's intrigues.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte said: M. Lamartine has eloquently told you that the horrible crime which he has denounced to us was committed to the cry of a name which has never been accused of fomenting discord; and it is under the feeling of execration against such an odious attempt that he has proposed to you a bill of proscription. (Agitation.) I should be sorry to say anything to excite you in any way, but I consider it my duty to protest against a decree inspired by a crime to which he whom it is intended to proscribe is a stranger.

The Minister of Commerce observed that the decree was prepared beforehand; and M. Napoleon Bonaparte rose and said, "What a moment, then, have you chosen to present it! Think on what you demand! It will be enough for any wretches to make use of a name to cover their criminal designs! The Empire! who wishes for it? It is a chimerical notion; it will remain as a great epoch in history, but can never be revived. (Agitation.) I conclude by protesting against the connexion which M. de Lamartine appears to establish between this crime and the name of my relative."

The cries for a division on the question of confidence in the Government now became extremely violent.

The general discussion was then declared to be closed, and the articles were brought forward.

The first allows 25,000*fr.* a month for their expenses, which was adopted.

The second allows 75,000*fr.* for secret expenses.

M. de Larcy demanded that this article be referred to the Committee appointed to examine the bill, demanding 500,000*fr.* as secret service money. (Cries of "No, no!")

This proposition was rejected, and the article finally adopted.

The bill in its *ensemble* was then put to the vote, when the numbers were—In its favour, 569; against, 112; majority, 457.

The sitting was brought to a close at half-past seven.

TUESDAY.—In the vicinity of the National Assembly there was the same display of military force as on the preceding day; and several charges of cavalry were made, in order to disperse the populace. Sixteen guns were placed around the Assembly.

An attempt to raise barricades at the Palais Royal was frustrated by the shopkeepers.

M. Degoussie, one of the Questeurs of the Chamber, proposed that the project of law relative to Louis Napoleon have precedence of every other business. Innocent as Louis Napoleon might be of what was passing in his name, there was a state of things existing which could not be allowed to continue.

M. Jules Favre, as the reporter of the 17th bureau, on the election of Louis Napoleon for the Charente-Inférieure, supported the return of Louis Napoleon, which he thought ought to be allowed.

M. Buchez, reporter of the 10th bureau, to which was referred the election of Louis Napoleon for Paris, opposed his admission into the National Assembly. He contended that they could not admit among them a *pretendant expectatif*. What would be said if the Prince de Joinville or the Duc de Bordeaux had been named?

The reporter of the 6th bureau, to which the return of Louis Napoleon for Yonne had been referred, stated, in a few words, that his bureau had concluded by a majority in favour of the admission of Louis Napoleon.

M. Viellard, as a personal friend of Louis Napoleon, bore testimony to his honourable sentiments, and strenuously contended that he ought to be allowed to take his place in that Assembly.

M. Louis Blanc supported the admission of Louis Napoleon to the Assembly.

M. Ledru-Rollin spoke for the exclusion of Louis Napoleon from the Assembly, and from France.

Ultimately, the question of the admission of M. Bonaparte was carried by a large majority, the proviso being added, "provided that he prove himself a French citizen."

WEDNESDAY.—All was quiet around the hall of the Assembly. The business of the day was of no interest, the Assembly being occupied with a discussion on the incompatibilities existing between administrative and legislative functions.

SPAIN.

At Madrid, on the 7th inst., M. de Lesseps received from Paris the reply to the note, by which the Spanish Government had notified to the Executive Committee of the Republic that the Queen of Spain recognised the new Government of France. The French official despatch was couched in the most friendly terms for her Majesty personally, and for her responsible counsellors. The French Government expressed much satisfaction at seeing the Queen of Spain assume the initiative of the recognition of the Republic, and M. de Lesseps lost no time in presenting that despatch to the Duke of Sotomayor. Their interview is said to have been highly satisfactory for the interests of the two countries.

The *Gazette* contains a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the frontier authorities, prohibiting the admission into Spain of a French paper called *Le Republicain de Vasconie*, which is published at Bayonne.

The dispersion of several small insurgent bands in Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, has been officially announced. Colonel Baseta, who was implicated in the revolt of the 7th ult., had been arrested at Madrid. It was reported that M. Istriz had resigned his post of Minister Plenipotentiary in England.

On the 9th, a new Cabinet, under the Presidency of General O'Donnell, was spoken of. The Queen was believed to be in an interesting state; and it was rumoured that the Duke of Sotomayor and M. Sartorius would shortly leave for Seville to be present at the confinement of the Infanta.

PORTUGAL.

Advices to the 9th instant, from Lisbon, mention that the Duke of Palmella had resumed the Presidency of the House of Peers.

The Deputies were debating upon the Bank Note and Currency project, the provisions of which caused much discontent in Lisbon. It was feared that finan-

cial measures would not be properly looked into, as the Deputies and Peers were returning to the provinces, and might not enable the Cortes to legislate to the 2nd July, as had been decreed.

The Spanish troops that revolted at Seville had been pardoned, with the exception of the officers.

Some arrests had taken place in Lisbon, but tranquillity was preserved throughout the country.

A vessel had arrived in the Tagus with dates to the 18th of April from Pernambuco, bringing intelligence of an insurrection there of some slaves on a large sugar estate, in which the slaves had on two occasions completely routed the Government troops sent against them.

ITALIAN STATES.

SARDINIA AND PIEMONTE.—The address in answer to the speech from the throne was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 7th, by a majority of 101 against 16. After declaring that Italy has resumed her place among civilized nations, by the generous movement of Lombardy and the courage of Charles Albert, the address proceeds to express the gratitude of the country for the valour evinced by her sons, and the conviction that the fall of Peschiera and the splendid victory of Goito have secured to the destinies of Italy her union and independence. Piacenza, Parma, Guastalla, Modena, and Reggio have declared their adhesion to Piedmont. The Chamber is confident that the Government will hasten the organisation and arming of the National Guard; and expresses also its satisfaction at the lively sympathies which had been evinced for the Italian cause by neighbouring nations; and, though convinced that Italy will act alone in her own cause, the Chamber thankfully receives the solemn declarations of the French Republic. The renewed diplomatic intercourse with Spain, the praiseworthy acts of the Ministry in difficult times, and the budget, form the subject of other paragraphs. With respect to legislation, the Chamber, admitting the many reforms already introduced, reminds the Government that much still remains to be done, particularly as to judicial institutions and the adoption of trial by jury. The equality of citizens in the eye of the law is considered a right without distinction of religion. The Government will undoubtedly second the general desire for reform in public instruction, and gratuitous instruction to the poor in particular. The address concludes by expressing the satisfaction of the Chamber that the day approaches when a Constituent Assembly, named by universal suffrage, will form a statute calculated to establish a strong and respected monarchy.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.—The votes in favour of the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont had been summed up at Milan, and the solemn proclamation of the act of union had taken place on the 4th.

A decree of the Venetian Provisional Government, dated the 3d, had been published, convoking at Venice, for the 18th inst., an assembly of the Deputies of the province to deliberate on the three following questions:—1. Shall the political condition of Venice be regulated at present, or shall the decision be postponed until the conclusion of the war? 2. In case the first course should be adopted, shall the Venetian territory form a separate state or join Piedmont? 3. Shall the members of the Provisional Government be replaced, or continue in office? Monsignor Morichini, the envoy sent by the Pope to negotiate peace between King Charles Albert and the Emperor of Austria, arrived at Milan, from the Piedmontese camp, on the 5th, and left in the evening for Innsbruck.

At Venice, on the 3d inst., a crowd assembled before the house of President Manin, and demanded a pledge of him that the Republic should not be abolished. The Prefect appeared at the balcony, and reminded the people that the best way to preserve the Republic was to avoid tumults and disorder. The crowd quietly dispersed.

The Venetian papers publish the decree of the Provisional Government respecting the election of the Deputies to the National Assembly. The representation is based on the population; the electoral districts are regulated by the parishes; in every parish where the population does not exceed 2000 souls one deputy is to be returned; where the population fluctuates between 2000 and 4000, two are to be elected; and where the population varies from 4000 to 6000, three will be chosen; and so on in the same ratio.

The only restriction on the exercise of the suffrage, and the eligibility of individuals to act as deputies, appears to be age. The electors must be turned 21, and the elected 25 years of age.

From the seat of war we learn that the casualties of the Piedmontese army, at the battle of Goito, were three officers and 35 rank and file killed; 11 officers and 217 rank and file wounded, and 31 missing. The Austrian garrison of Peschiera reached Cremona on the 3d, on its way to Ancona. The disposable military force, quartered in Milan and its vicinity, amounted to 18,569 men, with 50 pieces of artillery.

In the future arrangements of the campaign, Treviso will be commanded by Colonel Belluzzi, and Padua by Colonel Ferrari. Two strong brigades, under the orders of Durando and Ferrari, will march to the defence of either of these towns in case of attack. General Pepe will take the command of all the troops now on the Venetian territory.

The Austrians effected a precipitate retreat into Mantua on the 4th, and on the same day the Duke of Genoa marched towards Verona with a view to attack the place. A report of artillery was heard on the 5th in the direction of Nogara, and it was supposed that the Prince had fallen in with a column of Austrians sent to reinforce the garrison of Legnano. On the 6th an Austrian force of about 12,000 men concentrated at Nogara, Sanguinetto, and Cerea.

All the accounts received from the theatre of war concur in complaining of the cruel depredations committed by the Austrian troops during their retreat. 561,002 persons having voted in the various districts of Lombardy in favour of the incorporation of the province with the kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia, and only 681 for an adjournment of the question until after the war, the measure of incorporation was to be carried into effect forthwith, according to a proclamation of the Provisional Government of Milan, dated the 8th inst.

NAPLES.—On the 25th ult. 800 Sicilian volunteers set out from Palermo for the Neapolitan coast, for the purpose of aiding the insurrectionary movement against Ferdinand. This chosen band first assembled in the cathedral to receive the divine blessing, and afterwards embarked, preceded by a military band, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of an immense multitude. Many individuals were with difficulty prevented from joining them, though unprovided with arms. The King of Naples sent four frigates with 4000 men to prevent the landing of the Sicilians at Reggio. The journals have made their appearance again at Naples.

The French journals, according to advices that have reached them from Naples *via* Leghorn, announce that Naples is once more in a state of insurrection, that the insurgents are literally pouring in from the provinces, and that the King is in the hands of the people. The news requires confirmation.

AUSTRIA.

The Governor of Bohemia, Count Leo Thun, has published a reply to the protest of the Austrian Ministry against the formation of a Provisional Government for Bohemia. Count Thun, after quoting the leading points of the Ministerial protest, says that he has sent a report of his proceedings to his Majesty the Emperor, and that he is not willing to retrace his steps or suspend his resolution until the Emperor's decision shall arrive. As to the responsibility with which the Austrian Ministers have threatened him, he protests that he readily takes it upon himself, and that he, and he alone, is responsible for all the measures of the Provisional Government for Bohemia.

The *Osservatore Triestino*, of the 4th, publishes a loyal address of the inhabitants of Trieste to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, thanking his Majesty in the warmest terms for his "many beneficent acts," exclusive of the grant of a constitution, and declaring their fervent gratitude and unalterable attachment to his Majesty and the Imperial House of Hapsburg.

On the morning of the 5th, their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes Albrecht and William arrived at Innsbruck unexpectedly from the Italian army. The English and Belgian Ambassadors arrived there on the 3d, as also the Swedish Ambassador. Several members of the great Vienna deputation had already arrived.

PRUSSIA.

Much excitement and discontent was caused at the commencement of the present week, in Berlin, in consequence of the Constituent Assembly having, on the 9th, rejected the motion which a deputy had proposed; viz. that the Assembly, in acknowledgment of the revolution, resolves to enter on its minutes a declaration that the citizens who took up arms on the 18th and 19th of March, have deserved well of their country.

The coldness which had previously been exhibited towards the Chamber in Berlin was changed into total antipathy and dislike, from which the worst consequences were apprehended.

On the vote becoming known, the greatest agitation prevailed among the throng outside the doors of the Assembly. Some of the more noted among the members who voted in the minority were cheered by this crowd as they left the Assembly. M. Von Arnim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was surrounded by the irritated mob, who were proceeding to ill-use him, when he was rescued by a detachment of students from the hall of the University.

For several days the mob continued to give expression to their anger in uproar, but no act of violence took place.

On the morning of the 10th, a crowd of persons assembled in front of the hotel of the Ambassador of the French Republic, with loud salutations. M. Arago declared that he received the compliment as addressed to France, and not to him.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Ochsenbein has proposed to demand from the Grand Council of Lausanne the abrogation of the capitulation with Naples, and to place to the account of the nation the pay and services due by the King.

The most unlimited sovereignty of the people has been proclaimed in Friburg. Several convents have been suppressed in Schweiz and Lucerne.

M. le Pasteur Baup, one of the police tribunals of Vevey, on the 25th ult., on a charge of holding a religious meeting in his own house, presided over by himself, has just been acquitted. The costs of the inquiry are to be paid by the State.

M. Baup was formerly Minister of the French Protestant Church of London. This decision is important, as bearing on several cases of the same kind.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The renewal of active hostilities by the belligerent powers, and the dissipation of all hope, founded upon English mediation, of a peaceable settlement of this quarrel, render necessary a brief narrative of the state of matters up to the present point, previous to noticing the battle fought on the 5th inst.

The Danes have refused to make the slightest concession, or to recognise the right of the German duchies to their peculiar institutions—a right which the King, in his first patent, promised to respect, and they have abused the proffered mediation of England, to gain time to enter into new alliances with Russia, Sweden, and Norway. Prussia acquiesced in the preliminaries to a treaty of peace at first proposed by the English Cabinet; but Denmark refused so decidedly

to listen to them, that Lord Palmerston modified his proposal to meet the wishes of the Danes. It was now recommended that the Germans should evacuate Jutland and North Schleswig, and give up the contribution demanded from the former province, and that Denmark should restore the German ships that had been captured. As basis of the future peace, it was suggested that the part of Schleswig in which Danish is spoken should be disjoined from the rest and incorporated into Denmark; that the part in which German is spoken should be united to Holstein and Germany; and that the Danish and German sections of the kingdom should continue annexed to the Danish Crown, as Norway is to the Swedish. This arrangement was agreed to by Prussia, on the urgent solicitation of the English Ministry, who promised their assistance to have it carried through; and General Von Wrangel, commander-in-chief of the German army, received orders to evacuate Jutland and North Schleswig without delay. But the expected acquiescence of Denmark did not ensue. The evacuation of Jutland was attributed by the Danish Court partly to the threats of Russia, partly to dread of attacks from Denmark and Sweden. The Danes, therefore, resolved to assume the offensive, and occupy the districts from which the Germans had been withdrawn. It is said that the conduct of the Danish Government has given great offence to the English ministers, and that an energetic note has been transmitted to Copenhagen, but without any effect. The conduct of the Danes has excited universal indignation in Germany. Fresh troops have already been despatched to the north, and, according to the latest accounts, the Assembly had sent agents to the two nearest German powers, to accelerate their movements.

The main force of the Danes has been stationed since the beginning of the war on Alsens. This island is part of Schleswig, and the family estate of the Duke of Augustenborg is on it. The island is separated from the main by a very narrow arm of the sea, which is deep enough, however, to float the largest ships. It was from this position that the troops advanced to attack the Schleswig-Holstein troops on the 9th of April, and thither they retreated after the battle of Schleswig. Here they have ever since been busily augmenting the numbers of their troops, and throwing a bridge over the straits from opposite the town of Sonderburg, where it is narrowest, and constructing entrenchments on the mainland. From want of artillery, the Germans were a considerable time unable to check these operations. These entrenchments were thrown up on what are called the Dübbeler heights—a tract of rising ground close upon the sea, and extremely defensible. Even without entrenchments, the position taken up by the Danes on the main was of great strength.

A few miles south of these heights is the town of Flensburg, which has borne the burden of the war for about two months, and has alternately been held by a Danish and a German garrison. Upon this point General Von Wrangel had concentrated the greater part of the German troops, amounting—Prussians, Hanoverians, Oldenburgers, Mecklenburgers, and Schleswig-Holsteiners included—to about 20,000 men. The remainder of the army garrisoned the most important positions, or were employed in partisan demonstrations to the north. The 5th of June was the birthday of the King of Hanover, and an order of the day was issued for a great review in honour of the occasion. This, however, was a mere pretext to deceive the Danes. But the necessary requisitions for waggon, the removal of the sick and wounded in the Flensburg hospitals to the rear, and other preparations, of all of which the Danes were informed by their spies, kept the enemy on the *qui vive*. Instead of wasting time in parade manoeuvres, the German troops were marched straight up to the Danish position. The Mecklenburgers and Hanoverians advanced with such impetuous haste, that nearly an hour elapsed before the Prussians could come up to their support. Thrice this vanguard assailed the superior force of the Danes, and thrice they were driven back with the loss of some guns. At last the main body arrived, and the Prussians pressed forward with such ardour that the Danes were driven out of all their positions in succession, the guns they had taken re-captured, and themselves forced back upon their entrenchments on the Dübbeler heights. The fight was maintained with equal fury on both sides. The Germans got rich booty and many prisoners, many of them being Norwegian volunteers. After a momentary pause the main body of the Germans stormed the heights in front, while a detachment attempted to take the Danes in flank and occupy the bridge. The crest of the range was attained, but the storm of artillery brought to bear upon the assailants from the heavy Danish artillery on the island, and from the gun-boats, which the Germans had no guns of sufficient calibre to return, forced the latter to withdraw. The battle was renewed next morning, but without any decisive result. The German army occupied after the fight the position taken up at the commencement of it by the Danes.

The loss on either side must have been great, for every position was assailed and defended with the utmost obstinacy. It is understood that General Von Wrangel still adheres to the determination to drive the Danes from the main land. The son of General Löwenskiöld, Governor of Norway, died of his wounds, having had his legs carried off by a cannon shot.

The hatred on both sides is excessive. The Danes speak incessantly of the treachery of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and the Germans accuse the Danes of acts of great barbarity. The auxiliary efforts of the Swedes and Norwegians will be confined, it is believed, to the defence of the Danish islands. The inclination of Russia to take part in the war is a more ominous symptom for the peace of Europe.

On the same day that this battle was fought the partisan corps of Thurn, who had contemplated a surprise of Hadersleben, fell in with a party of Danes, from whom they took ten field pieces, with all their accoutrements and munitions.

UNITED STATES.

Advices by the *Caledonia*, bringing £18,000 in specie, on freight, have been received this week.

The Democrats have nominated for President General Cass, ex-Minister to France, and General Butler, commanding in Mexico, for Vice-President.

The Whigs were to hold their Convention on the 7th inst.

Nothing certain is yet known as to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico.

An Indian war has broken out in Oregon, the Indians having murdered Dr. Whitman, a missionary, his wife, and nine others. The aid of the Hudson's Bay Company has been solicited, and a force raised by the Governor. President Polk has also recommended Congress to send aid.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Yucatan the news is again of massacre and bloodshed. The temporary truce knocked up between the leaders of the Indian hordes and the Yucatan chief lasted but a short time.

The warfare, or rather massacre, on the part of the Indians, has been renewed with all its horrors; and the last accounts represent the condition of the whole peninsula of Yucatan as helpless and deplorable, and only one vessel of war (a Spanish brig) is spoken of as off the coast.

WEST INDIES.

The news from St. Domingo is of a very painful character also. In Hayti murder is let loose, the mulatto races being the special objects of the vengeance of the blacks.

The French and English Consuls were exerting themselves at Port-au-Prince to restore order and security. It was rumoured that a British squadron with troops was off the island.

INDIA.

REVOLT IN MOOLTAN.—The advices received this week from India are rather of a warlike character. They refer principally to an outbreak in that classic land of Indian discontent and commotion—the Punjab.

The immediate locality of the disturbances is Mooltan. Their origin is as follows:—Mool Raj (the dewan) had tendered his resignation to the Lahore Government, fully anticipating that they would not accept it, but request him to continue the management of the country; however, whether from our influence or acting solely from their own inclination, the Lahore Government at once accepted of the resignation, and deputed Khan Singh as Governor, to relieve Mool Raj. Finding himself outwitted, he immediately broke off all allegiance to the Lahore durbar, and set himself up, supported by a body of 10,000 men, with a capital force of artillery, and all the disbanded soldiers who flocked to his standard.

Khan Singh was accompanied by Vans Agnew and Captain Anderson, to take charge of the country. They were escorted by very few soldiers, and found, on their arrival at Mooltan, that the people and governor were ready for revolt. The following day the Mooltanese raised a flag of revolt, and, as the English party left the fort, having received the seals of office, &c., were shot at and cut down. Mr. Vans Agnew had been wounded, but Khan Singh saved his life. The citadel of Mooltan is one of the strongest in India. Captain Anderson, it was said, had died of his wounds.

Several detachments of troops, under the command of Brigadier Campbell, C.B., had proceeded from Lahore to Mooltan, to chastise the rebels, and to liberate Mr. Agnew, who was shut up in a fort, with 500 men. It is expected there will be some brisk fighting before Mool Raj succumbs. The latest intelligence from Mooltan was to the 21st of April.

From Lahore itself we learn that the account of the French Revolution had produced there an extraordinary sensation, and that seditious or revolutionary movements had broken out on different points. They had exploded with so much violence in some districts, that the British authorities were obliged to adopt strong measures to suppress the revolt.

COLLISION AT THE CREWE RAILWAY STATION.—On Sunday last the station at Rugby presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement, owing to the arrival of trains, with detachments of the military for various districts of the country, in anticipation of the reported simultaneous meetings of the Chartists and disaffected in the north of England on Whit Monday. Early in the morning troops were conveyed from the barracks at Weedon to Birmingham, and soon after four o'clock in the afternoon a train arrived with nearly six hundred of the 9th Regiment of Foot en route to Manchester and Liverpool. Shortly after the troops had left the station with two engines, a long train of empty carriages, more than forty in number, followed with one engine on the same line of railway. These carriages, with others from several of the principal stations in the north, had passed up to London on the Saturday, filled with passengers who had taken advantage of the low prices charged by the company for an excursion trip to town. The train carrying the troops reached the station at Crewe in safety, and here the officers, men, and attendants all left the carriages for a short time. Whilst awaiting their departure, the empty carriages which followed after them arrived at great speed, and rushed with great violence against the other train. The result of the collision was, that a first-class carriage and the break worked by the guard were smashed, other of the carriages were greatly injured, some horse-boxes were driven in, and two valuable horses were killed by the concussion. The driver, it is said, had recklessly continued his course, regardless of all the usual signals, and he has therefore been placed under arrest to await the customary judicial investigation. No personal injury was sustained by the servants of the company or any of the passengers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Committee for managing the *Avenger* fund met on Saturday morning at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and distributed relief to about 150 applicants, being the mothers, widows, and relatives of the crew that perished in the wreck of that vessel.

It is rumoured, from an authentic source, that it is in contemplation to discontinue immediately the blue frock-coat worn by military officers in undress, and that a shell jacket is to be substituted, which, with the white sword belt, is to be used on all occasions on which the present frock-coat is now worn. Changes are also to be made in the full-dress coats of the officers.

The Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to patronise a concert which the musical profession will give in the Freemasons' Hall, on the 29th inst., for the benefit of the widow and orphan children of the late Mr. Kench, who died suddenly, at the premature age of 25.

Large importations of cider are at present taking place from the Channel Island of Jersey into this country, at some of the ports on the coast, as well as the metropolis. Some arrivals of this esteemed summer beverage have also taken place from the United States of America.

D. Cloete, Esq., is appointed High Sheriff at the Cape of Good Hope; and R. Stuart, Esq., is nominated Chief of the Supreme Council for that colony.

The Sydney papers of the 31st January announce the murder of three English missionaries, at the island of St. Christoval, by the natives, in the month of September last, and that the bodies were afterwards cut up and devoured by the savages. The English attendants on them contrived to effect their escape and reach New Grenada, in the ship *Anonyme*.

A convict in Coldbath-fields prison, named George John Hewson, has been committed to Newgate for the murder of William Henry Woodhouse, one of the warders, by stabbing him to the heart with a knife, on Saturday last.

A body of nearly 200 young women took their departure from Plymouth last week, in the *Royal George*, for Sydney. They go out, free of expense, under the auspices of the Australian Land and Emigration Commissioners, and have been selected by them from the unions of Ireland. Half-a-dozen matrons took charge of them.

The Lords of the Admiralty have consented to the request of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey, to allow the Channel Islands mails to leave Southampton at one o'clock in the morning, instead of seven in the evening.

Three members of the Wesleyan Society have lately been expelled, at Stourton, in the Gainsborough circuit, for becoming Chartists.

The theatres on the Boulevards of Paris are suffering so much from the nightly crowds and agitation in that quarter of the city, that the directors have announced to the Minister of the Interior, that, unless relieved, they must close on massé.

M. Causidière, the late prefect of the police, Paris, who has been returned at the head of the poll on the occasion of the recent election for the National Assembly there, is said to be all but quite illiterate, but, nevertheless, a man of rude and vast energy, who stands in marked contrast with the elegant imbecility of many *soi-disant* friends of the Republic.

Prudhon, the communist, who has just been elected member of the National Assembly, for Paris, calls all property robbery.

Marshall Bugeaud has written an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in which he shows that the plans of Fourier, Louis Blanc, and others, have been tried by experimentalists in Algeria, and that they all failed before the strong instincts of human nature.

Letter from the frontiers of Catalonia state that Brigadier Forcadell, who possesses the full confidence of Cabrera, has entered Spain by the village of Palau, and that Cabrera himself is concealed in one of the French villages on the extreme frontier.

There are rumours prevalent of the intention of the Emperor of Austria to abdicate. The crown devolves by right to the only brother of the Emperor, the Archduke Charles; but it is said that he also intends to renounce his claim to it in favour of his son Francis Joseph.

All the Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of Sir G. Grey, were out of town enjoying the recreation of the holidays, during the early part of the week.

The works to be performed at Windsor Castle rendered it necessary to close from Wednesday last, for a short time, some of the rooms usually shown to the public. The rest, however, will continue open to visitors as usual.

The ninety-first birthday of Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart., was celebrated at his seat, Westhrop, near Marlow, on Saturday last, by a grand dinner, at which his sons, daughters, and sons-in-law attended. The gallant Baronet appeared in excellent health and spirits.

A grand ball is to be given shortly, in aid of the Spitalfields Weavers. The Marchioness of Londonderry is forming a quadrille of the Queens of England, which is to consist of forty couples; and the Duchess of Beaufort is forming one of the houses of York and Lancaster, for the occasion.

Such is the depreciation of property in the West Indies at present, that a fine estate at Demerara, called Malgreant, belonging to W. S. Hamilton and Co., of Dublin, was sold a few weeks back for £2600, not the value of the stock and plant. This estate cost Messrs. Hamilton, four years ago, about £32,000, and was one of the finest in the colony.

Last week the Archbishop of York was thrown from his horse, in the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, and sustained severe contusions and a general shock to the system. We are happy to state, however, that his grace this week is progressing favourably towards recovery.

Two hay-ricks were set fire to on Monday afternoon by the lightning which struck them, in the Charlton Marshes, near Woolwich; and although the fire engines were soon on the spot the ricks were totally consumed, the hay being in a very dry state, owing to the previous fine weather.

The Lord Chancellor has fixed the 22nd instant for the summing up of counsel in the extraordinary case of the De Tracy Peerage.

The Cholera has broken out at Galatz, Braila, and Bucharest, on the Danube. It appears to be of a mild character. Out of a population of 40,000 souls in Galatz only eight had been attacked by the malady.

M. Marrast, the mayor of Paris, has stated (incidentally) in a communication to the journals, that he has ceased to be connected with the *National* newspaper, of which he was so long the principal editor.

The last inspection made of the operatives employed in the national workshops, at Paris, fixes their number at 108,000, independent of 7000 received on certificates from the Commissaries of Police.

A very useful educational institution has lately been founded in Galway (Ireland), for the training of young children in the manufacture of nets, preparation of fish, &c. To this beneficial institution the Education Board have contributed 300 guineas; and various other sums, amounting to £400, have been supplied by the benevolent.

The friends of the Rev. G. C. Gorham have raised, by subscription, a sum of money amounting to nearly £600, towards discharging the expenses of the contest in which he is engaged with the Bishop of Exeter.

Mr. Hartweg has returned to England with a collection of seeds for the Horticultural Society, after an absence of two years and eight months, the greater part of which time was passed in California.

The curatorship of the Botanical Garden, Chelsea, has been resigned by Mr. Fortune, who is engaged by the East India Company to proceed to China, for the purpose of procuring tea plants and seeds for their plantations in the Himalaya.

The renewed negotiation for amalgamating the Birkenhead Docks with the Liverpool Dock estate, we are happy to state, progresses favourably; and the most conciliatory feeling marks the negotiation on both sides.

A convict named William Alter, undergoing his sentence in the convict establishment, at Portsmouth, was on Monday last committed on the coroner's warrant to Winchester gaol, charged with the wilful murder of James O'Connor, one of the guards of the establishment. The crime was committed by a blow from a heavy iron-bound mallet.

Policies of assurance have been opened in this country for about £200,000 in specie from Russia, on account of the Government. Thirteen cases of bar gold have just arrived by the *Camilla* steamer, which left Cronstadt on the 3rd instant.

The Duchess de Montpensier has sent from Cadiz, by the *Montrose*, two cases containing presents for Her Majesty.

The Premier returned to town on Wednesday, and Lady John Russell gave a *soirée* in the evening, at his lordship's official residence in Downing-street. The members of the diplomatic corps and a numerous party of the nobility and gentry were present.

His Excellency the Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz, left London on Wednesday evening for Madrid. The Count de Mirasol, after making overtures through the Spanish minister, did not gain any recognition from Viscount Palmerston or the government; and after several ineffectual advances on behalf of his government, the Count left London on the previous Friday evening for Spain.

It is stated by a New York paper that Sir John Richardson and his party arrived at Lake Superior on the 29th April, and left a few days after, on their journey overland to the Arctic regions in search of the lost expedition of Sir John Franklin.

At the present time, there is going on throughout the United States a systematic agitation in favour of cheap postage. The movement was first organised in New York.

M. Thiers has been elected member of the National Assembly of France in five departments, viz. the Seine, the Seine Inférieure, the Gironde, Mayenne, and the Orne. The result of the election for Algeria, where he is a candidate, is not known.

Among the various persons arrested in the crowd on the Boulevards, at Paris, on Saturday night last, was an English gentleman who has published a letter stating that he was arrested with others while quietly sitting in a restaurant, having been first told that if they left peacefully they would be conducted in safety beyond the crowd. He was detained in prison during the night.

The several Cabinet Ministers who spent the holidays out of town, returned on Wednesday.

A communication from Sir Denis Le Marchant to Mr. Keleher, of Cork, states that of the £3000 voted for Schools of Design in Ireland, £500 will be applied to the purposes of the School of Design in that city.



NATIONAL WORKSHOP (TAILORS) IN THE PRISON OF CLICHY, AT PARIS.

NATIONAL WORKSHOP AT PARIS.

WHEN MM. Louis Blanc and Marie planned what was termed "the Organization of Labour," workshops for different trades were appointed in various parts of Paris. That represented in our illustration is in the old debtors' prison of Clichy, or that portion of it in which the prisoners walk in wet weather. In each cell of the prison, for one occupant, are now located eight tailors. While they work, one man reads aloud the newspapers of the day; especial attention being paid to reports of the debates in the National Assembly. Upon one of the pillars is inscribed—"Celui qui ne travaille pas est un voleur" (He who does not work is a rogue). The plan of the Workshops for the other trades is not so well organised as that for the tailors; and a peculiar feature is the reading aloud of the newspapers.

RELIEF TO TOBAGO, GUIANA, AND TRINIDAD.—This act, which has been recently passed, gives power to the Treasury to authorise the advance of £5000 for the immediate relief of inhabitants of Tobago who have suffered by a severe hurricane. It also empowers the Treasury to borrow £220,000 on Exchequer Bills, which are to bear interest not exceeding 3½d. per centum per diem. Exchequer Bills to the amount of £50,000 may be advanced for the relief of Tobago; and to the amount of £170,000 to encourage the immigration of free labourers into Guiana and Trinidad. The said sum of £50,000 for Tobago to be advanced to persons authorised to receive same by act of legislature of the island, "on the credit of the revenue or the public property thereof," the loan to bear 4 per cent. interest. The £170,000 for British Guiana and Trinidad to be lent "to the said commissioners for borrowing and raising moneys on the security of the revenues of British Guiana, and to the agents for borrowing or raising money on the security of the revenues of Trinidad, or either to such commissioners or agents, in such proportion as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury shall see fit." It also directs Exchequer Bills to be advanced upon security, and to be repaid with interest, as the Treasury may require. Treasury to deliver certificates of amount advanced to the persons authorised to receive the same. Treasury may advance money from Consolidated Fund, instead of in Exchequer Bills. Bank of England to open and keep an account with

the Treasury for the purposes of this act. Repayments under this act into the Bank to form part of Consolidated Fund. Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—On the elevation of Dr. Lee to the episcopate, and his consequent retirement from the head-mastership of King Edward's School, Birmingham, it was determined by his pupils to present him with some suitable testimonial of their regard and esteem for him as a master, a scholar, and a clergyman. A subscription was immediately commenced, and in a short time sufficient funds were raised to purchase a vase embellished with various devices. This offering of gratitude and esteem is a vase of Roman character, elaborately chased and ornamented, and designed with exceeding taste by Mr. Thomas Clark, head-master of the Society and Government School of Design. Its extreme height is 24 inches, it weighs 230 ounces, and cost £200. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—"Reverendissimo in Deo Patri, Jacobo Prince Lee, S. T. P. Episcopo Macuniensi, Scholæ Regiæ apud Birminghamienses per annos novem Archididascalo unico felice cum in excitandis tum in excelendis ingeniiis doctissimo, humanissimo, integerrimo præclare de se merito hoc vas argenteum observantia suæ et amoris monumentum alumni ejus scholæ dono dederunt. A.D. MDCCCLXVIII." The vase was manufactured by Messrs. Edwards and Bale, of Birmingham, and was, on Tuesday last, presented to his lordship, accompanied by a suitable address in the classical school, in the presence of the pupils, the clergy of the town, and a crowd of the respectable inhabitants.

THE VIVANDIERE AT PARIS.

This is a characteristic sketch of a bivouac of the National Guards in the streets of Paris, with a fair Vivandière, or sutler, that is, a female who follows the troops, and provides them with refreshment. The Vivandière and the young officer are foremost in the picture; but there are other characters—as the pursy garde, already feeling the heat of service; another more at ease, with his tabatière; and a "diner-out," seated on his drum, and, as far as can be seen, enjoying his meal. The cavalry officer, the guns, and the spectators in the balcony are good accessories, and the whole is a scene of actual life.

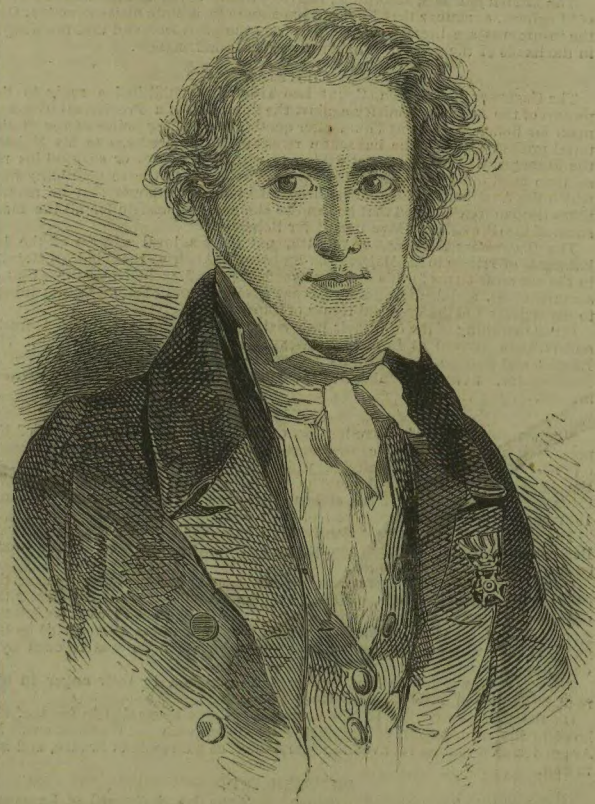


VIVANDIERE.—SKETCHED IN PARIS.

M. RASPAIL.

THE pursuit of literature, science, or art in France seldom prevents the votaries of such studies from attaining political eminence in that country, when they feel disposed to essay likewise the perilous path which politicians tread. The instances that could be cited in point are almost innumerable. Both M. Guizot and M. Thiers first distinguished themselves as *littérateurs*. M. Arago, who is so prominent a member of the present Government of the Republic, it is almost unnecessary to state, is one of the most celebrated of the astronomers and philosophers of Europe. The gifted Lamartine unites in his person the fourfold character of poet, orator, historian, and statesman, and in each separately he displays excellence sufficient to establish the fame of any one man in that respective rôle.

The subject of this notice, though previous to the Revolution he had not, like those remarkable men, attained an European fame, had, nevertheless, so far distinguished himself in matters of science as to be known in Paris as a most eminent and accomplished chemist, not merely in the ordinary sense in which that term is applied, but as a man of large scientific attainment in the important branch of chemistry. He, too, had the ambition to become a leading spirit of political movement in his country; but rejecting as dishonourable the only way open to power and place under the régime of Louis Philippe, he preferred to rank himself with the discontented and the conspiring "enemies of the dynasty," and bide his time till the hour of revolutionary action came.



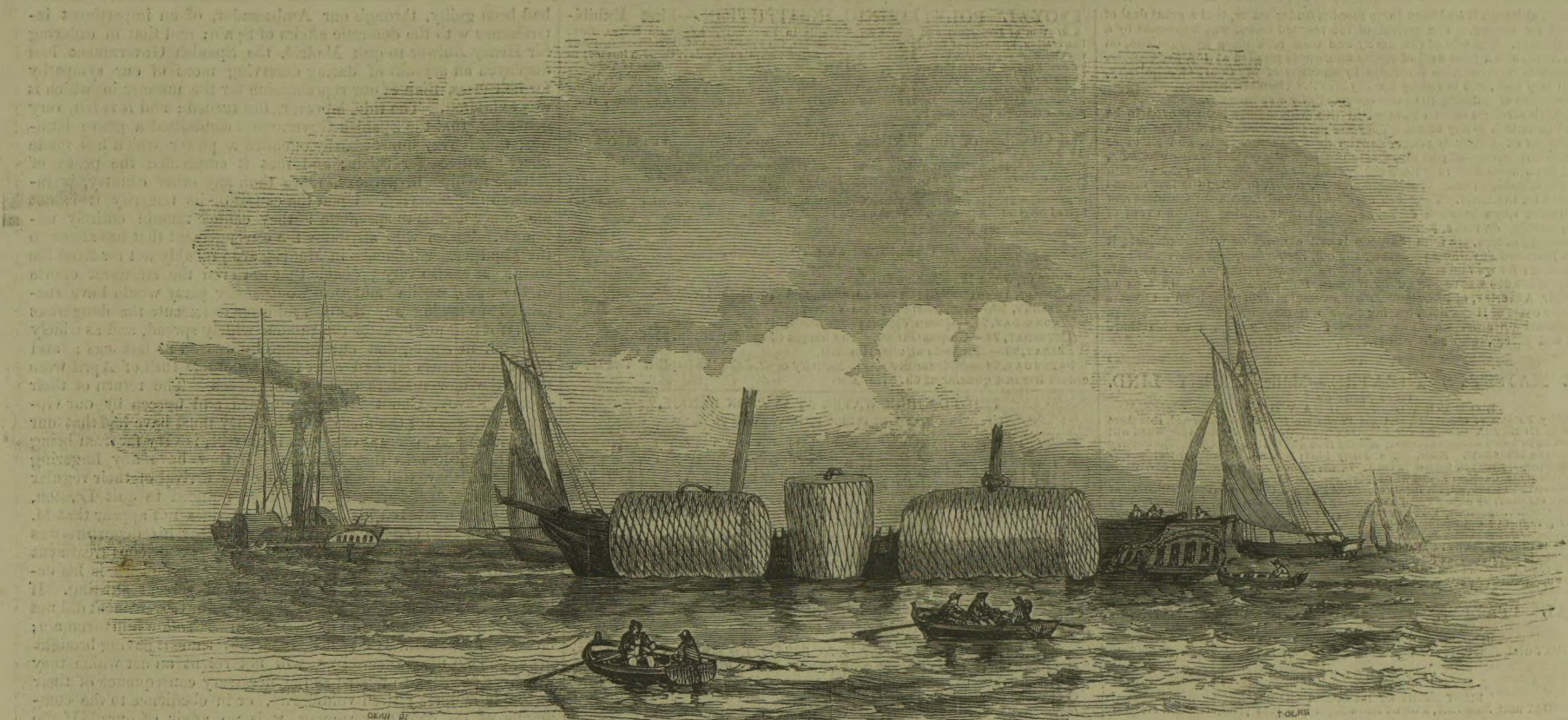
M. RASPAIL.

That longed-for hour at last arrived, and Raspail hailed the 24th of February, 1848, as the commencement of his millennium. At last a Republic was proclaimed, and the reign of what he understood as Liberty—that is, Licence—began. In common with many others, as wild political theorists as himself, he started a journal—*L'Ami du Peuple*—in which he advocated the most impracticable and absurd Socialist and Communist doctrines. He became a leading spirit in one of the most violent of the Revolutionary Clubs, which started into existence immediately after the 24th of February, and sought, along with those arch-conspirators, Barbès and Blanqui, to coerce the Provisional Government into compliance with his subversive opinions and doctrines respecting private property, and the duties of a Government towards the people.

Finding himself and his associates too weak to accomplish their views by direct means, Raspail had recourse to his old trade of conspiracy, and took an active part in concocting that scheme which it was expected would overthrow the Government and the National Assembly, but which met with so signal a failure on the 15th of May, when, under pretence of sympathy for Poland, the masses were led to the Palace of the National Assembly, of which they held possession for a short time until expelled by the National Guards at the point of the bayonet.

When, on that eventful day, Barbès, Sobrier, and their companions proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville to nominate a Provisional Government, one of the chief offices was allotted to Raspail. Shortly after the arrest of his companions, however, on the afternoon of the 15th, he was taken into custody, and, with the others, was confined in the Castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where he still remains, awaiting his trial.





THE "EARL GREY" RAISED WITH THE INFLATED CASES, TOWED BY THE "FLY."

GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP.

This artistically designed silver Claret Jug has been presented by the Queen, as the Royal Prize, to be run for at the Guernsey Races, on the 20th instant. The height of the Cup is 17 inches; the form is fine; and the ornamentation of the Elizabethan characters in relief, is beautifully executed. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Wilkinson and Dobson, of Piccadilly.



THE GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP, GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY.

The Islanders feel greatly honoured by this special mark of Royal favour; for not only does the Queen defray the cost of the Prize, but her Majesty has, in this instance, chosen the Cup itself.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A GALA ON THE THAMES.

—Mighty Nature bounds as from her birth
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth;
Flowers in the valley, splendour in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream.

LARA.

"Non cuivis"—or rather let us indite in the mother tongue—"It is not every man's fortune to go to Corinth:" so said Horace. It's only here and there that a traveller has witnessed the nuptials between the Doge of Venice and the Adriatic: there are those who have never even seen the Lord Mayor voyage to eat whitebait at Greenwich. For this reason, the narrative of a passage in aquatics may conveniently have mention, albeit under the average of Cleopatra's sail adown the Cydnus. "Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;—so is Thames the sovereign of streams." When some one was once contending for the beauty of Naples, "Ay," said his antagonist, "but there's more people in London." Thus the Rhine is a river of superior natural claims; but there are more ships upon the Thames. Moreover, there are yachts—galleys of surpassing favour and fleetness, and withal as much superior to your gondolas, or any such weak inventions of fresh-water sailors, as callipash is to calve's-head. The metropolitan fleet of clippers—right the Royal Thames Yacht Club—celebrated their second match of the season on Tuesday last, their rendezvous being the fairy bay of Erith. "A prophet has no honour in his own country;" upon the same ground this lonely spot is little better known to the Cockney nation than California; a word anent it.

"Est in recessu"—Pooh! There is a graceful curve of the noble river between Woolwich and Purfleet, and on its starboard hand, as ye descend, the most rural of villages that ever eye coveted after "the season" in May Fair. This is Erith seated on its lucent bay; by which hundreds of thousands pass weekly, in search of a pleasure asylum, to that Golgotha of the tourist—Gravesend. Now let no traveller henceforth plead ignorance of the existence of this oasis in the great chaos of commerce. Erith is the prettiest of pretty suburbanities, with a most commendable hostel—called the Pier—and a pleasure, a public garden, fit

to challenge Chatsworth in the matter of floriculture; and directed by a gentleman, by name Maclure, than whom a more civil or solicitous to give satisfaction shall not be found from the Land's End to John o' Groat's. Don't you envy those whom chance guided last Tuesday to Erith? This little port is now the point from which the Royal Thames Yacht Club matches commence, the course being round the Nore light and back, instead of from Greenwich to Gravesend (that cruel Cockney cruise) as of yore. On Tuesday last, as aforesaid, the sailing was for the Stranger's Prize. £100 sterling; in a jaunty silk purse of purple and gold. It was open to all vessels of Royal Yacht Clubs—handicap—that is to say, half-minute time per ton. The entry was a poor one, only numbering a solitary stranger—the *Heroine*—of the Royal Victoria Club: all the others were Thames boats. Half a dozen took up their stations abreast of Erith.

Yacht.	Tons.	Port.	Owner's Name.
Heroine ..	35 ..	Southampton ..	General B. Wallis
Arrow ..	84 ..	Ditto ..	Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq.
Ino ..	25 ..	London ..	Henry Gibson, Esq.
Frelie ..	12 ..	Ditto ..	Alfred Cox, Esq.
Secret ..	25 ..	Ditto ..	John Wicks, Esq.
Daring ..	31 ..	Plymouth ..	Gregory Cook, Esq.
Musquito ..	50 ..	London ..	Charles Mare, Esq.
Belvidere ..	26 ..	Ditto ..	Rt. Hon. Lord A. Paget, M.P.

The steamer carrying the noble Commodore's flag, and a considerable company, arrived from the great city about noon: and the guns for making ready and starting having gone off—the fleet did so likewise. It was blowing fresh from W.S.W., with indications of squalls—a promise punctually performed. It boots not to tell of the early changes and chances of the race—save that it must be observed, one more full of interest cannot be imagined. The squadron stuck to its canvass as though there were no zephyrs to be wooed. The result of this, in returning, was that the *Secret* had her topmast blown out of her, and that the *Ino* carried away her bowsprit—to say nothing of the "sheets" that were "stranded" here, there, and everywhere. These mischiefs took place during a squall, in which there was a struggle between the wind and the rain for the majority. However, as the afternoon wore on, the weather became finer, and the finish was, in professional language, "all that could be desired." From the first it was easy to foresee that, barring accidents, the new iron yacht, the *Musquito*, must win; for her style of sailing, and her speed, were quite first-rate. She finished, after the allowance was deducted, several minutes a head of the *Heroine*, and bids fair once more to bring metal into marine fashion. The match was good in all its parts; good as a passage of honourable rivalry between the craft of a great nautical island; good as regards the social intercourse of a great civilized society. These résumés have our cordial sympathy:

they deserve, as they possess, a high position among English NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

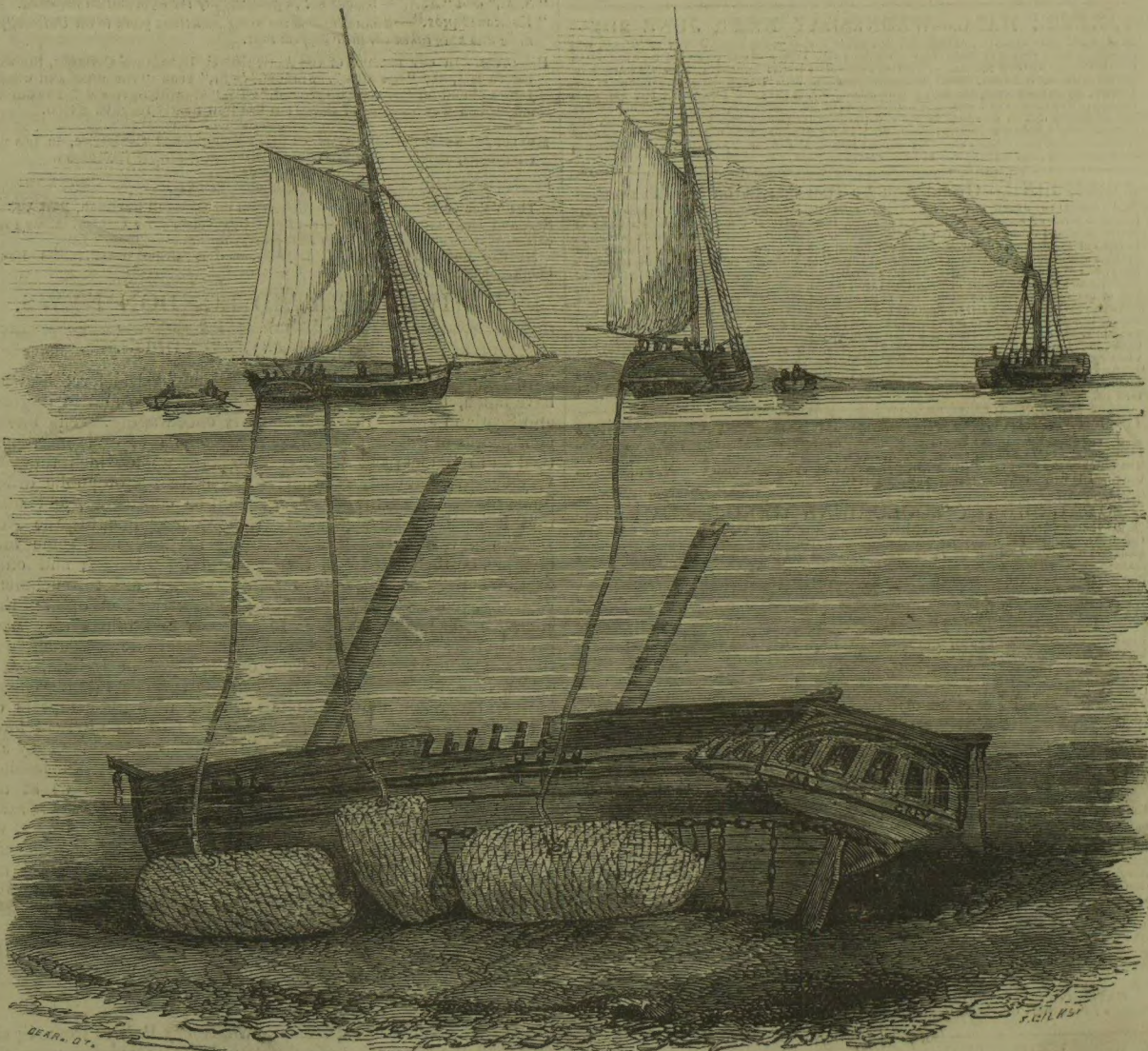
MONDAY.—In the course of the afternoon, which was chiefly taken up with the Ascot settling, a few bets were made at the following prices:—

MANCHESTER CUP. 2 to 1 on Peep-o'-Day Boy		
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE. 6 to 1 agst Administrator		
5 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	7 to 1 Queen of the May	8 to 1 agst Executor
6 to 1 — Sylvan		8 to 1 — Vesta
GOODWOOD CUP. 5 to 1 agst Van Tromp		
ST. LEGER. 6 to 4 agst Surplice		
3 to 1 — Spring Jack (t)		7 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland
1000 to 10 each agst Fern, Sponge, Loadstone, and the King of Kildare		10 to 1 — Flatcatcher
DERBY. 20 to 1 agst Garrick		
25 to 1 — Flying Dutchman	33 to 1 agst Uriel	50 to 1 agst John Bull
	40 to 1 — Saucy Dick	50 to 1 — Pelham

RAISING OF THE "EARL GREY," COASTING VESSEL.

This vessel, of 180 tons burden, was lost on the 24th December last in the Whittaker Channel, off the Coast of Essex, in seven fathoms water; and being in the track of the vessels, with her broken masts just appearing at low water, this was a dangerous obstruction to the navigation. The ship has, however, been raised by the patented air-tight cases, under the superintendence of Capt. Offiaturtic, of the steam-ship *Fly*; and on the 4th of April last was towed into Burnham, Essex, a distance of upwards of 20 miles.

The new mode of raising sunken vessels is by flexible air-tight cases, and attached chains. The inside cases are made air-proof by several thicknesses of macintosh cloth, confined in an outer case of stout rope matting; these being affixed to the chains, they are sent down at once and secured round the vessel by a self acting stopper. The cases are collapsed when lowered, having air tubes leading above the water, and connected with one or more force air-pumps on board the steamer, or other ship aiding the operation; so that the cases, when inflated, raise the ship to the surface, without any injury to the wreck. With the ordinary cases, even at the depth of ninety feet, the actual operation of slinging and raising a wreck of any size would not occupy more than three days. The *Earl Grey* was laden with barley and malt, and the grain was in so good



THE "EARL GREY" IN HER SUNKEN STATE, WITH THE CHAINS AND CASES ATTACHED, BEFORE RAISING.

a condition, although it had been three months under water, that a great deal of it was sold for sowing. The arrival of the rescued vessel was welcomed by a day of rejoicing. The sale of the barley and malt took place at Burnham, on the 10th April, and a good deal of it was afterwards retailed at 15s. per quarter. The vessel was removed from Burnham by an order of the Court of Admiralty, dated 6th May inst., and towed by the *Fly* into the Thames.

The operation of inflating the cases occupied fifty-five minutes.

The flexible air-tight cases embraced in this patent have been proved to be superior in strength to any metal. They are portable, easily applied, safe, and economical for expeditiously raising sunken or wrecked vessels, and all other property so circumstanced; as also for lightening and assisting vessels over bars, relieving them when they may have accidentally or otherwise taken the ground. They are invaluable in cases of springing a leak, wreck, or when the last means are resorted to, the boats. They are also specially applicable for steamers and yachts, having space between decks, to prevent their sinking in the event of collision, striking on rocks, &c.

The rescuing of treasure from the deep is not a novel or untried project; it has been practised at various periods by the old, ineffectual, and dangerous process of diving; for we find it stated in Evelyn's Memoirs, that, so early as 1687, the sum of £300,000 was recovered by William Phipps, Esq., and six tons of silver by Mr. Adderley, of Providence, from a vessel after having been fifty years sunk on the coast of Hispaniola, leaving therein, it may be fairly presumed, a large amount unrecovered. The Duke of Althamar gained as his share £99,000, and others, who subscribed £100, gained £10,000 each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. JENNY LIND.

FIRST NIGHT OF ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE the 22nd, 1848, when will be presented Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera, entitled ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. The Scenery by Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL. Alice, Mlle. Jenny Lind; Roberto, Signor Gardoni; Secundo, Signor Bonchi; Tercio, Signor Bellotti. In the Second Act, an incidental Divertissement, in which Mlle. Caroline Rossi will appear.

After which will be presented, the highly successful New and Original Ballet Divertissement by M. Perrot, the music by Signor Pugnani, the scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall, entitled LES QUATRE SAISONS. Summer, Mlle. Carlotta Grist; Autumn, Mlle. C. Rosati; Winter, Mlle. Marie Taglioni; and Spring, Mlle. Corio. "PAS"—Régne du Printemps—Pas du Printemps—Régne de l'Été—Pas de l'Été—Régne de l'Automne—Pas de l'Automne—Régne de l'Hiver—Pas de l'Hiver—Pas de l'Union des Saisons.

The Free List is suspended, the Public Press excepted.

*** Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual at the Box-office of the Theatre, price 10s. 6d. each, where applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets are to be made.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—

THIRD NIGHT OF ANNA BOLENA.

THIRD NIGHT OF MDLLE. LUCILE GRAHN.

On TUESDAY next, June 20th, will be performed, for the third time this season, Donizetti's opera, ANNA BOLENA.

EXTRA NIGHT.

FIRST NIGHT OF LA GAZZA LADRA.

On THURSDAY next, June 22nd, a Grand Extra Night will take place, on which occasion Rossini's opera, LA GAZZA LADRA.

Will be performed, for the first time this season; after which the Last Act of the Opera, GIULIO E MONTECCHI (Romano and Juliet).

In which Mlle. Pauline Viardot and Mlle. Castellan will appear.

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

To conclude with the Grand FETE DES FLEURS from the Ballet of L'ÉRENE.

Admission to the Box Stalls, 15s. and 12s. 6d.; to the Pit, 6s.; to the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; to the Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.

The Performances will commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the night or season, to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from eleven till half-past five o'clock, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

A second Grand Morning Operatic Performance will be given on Monday, June 26th.

THE LAST MORNING CONCERT.

The last Grand Morning Concert of the present season is fixed to take place on Friday, July 7th.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated ROBERT-HOUDIN will continue to give his extraordinary SOIREE FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at 8; the Entertainment commences at Half-past 8. And a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY Morning next, June 21st, commencing at Half-past 2 o'clock. The Entertainments will be varied; and each performance includes L'Oranger merveilleux, The Wonderful Orange-tree; Le Coffre de Sureté, The Safety Casket; Les Éventails et les Boulets, The Fans and Cannon-balls; Le Pendule Cabalistique, The Cabalistic Clock; La Boutelle Inéprouvée, ou le Liqueur Impromptu, The Inexhaustible Bottle, or the Liquoromancer Extremepore; &c., &c., &c. Concluding with Secondes Vies, Escapades de Robert-Houdin file, Suspension thereupon, which, on every occasion, excites the most enthusiastic admiration. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Broad-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BATTY.—Fitzball's Gorgons, Chivalrous Spectacle pre-eminently successful.—Second Week of the Grand Whitsun Novelties.—Unparalleled Equestrian Feats.—MONDAY, JUNE 19, the new Brilliant Spectacle, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated Poetic Romance, and entitled MARMION, or the BATTLE OF FLODDEN FIELD. To be followed by the Imimitable Exercises of the Equestrian Troupe. To conclude with a favourite After-piece.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

THALBERG will play his celebrated Tarantella, and, by general desire, his Study in A Minor; M. M. Benedict and H. H. will execute, for the first time, a new Duet for Two Pianos; M. Moique his favourite Air "Sylviana" M. Hermann will perform one of his popular Songs on the Violin; M. Patti, Violoncello; M. Pratten, Flute, &c., in conjunction with all the Eminent Artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, at M. BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, which will take place in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on MONDAY, June 26, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family. Early application for Boxes and stalls is solicited, at all the principal Music-sellers and Libraries, and of M. Bene list, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY Evening next, June 19th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Eminent Artists, both vocal and instrumental, will assist. Mr. John Parry will sing a new Song, "The Rehearsal of an Overture," and SONG, "The Master and Pupil." Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; and Programmes to be had at all the Music Shops, Libraries, and of Mr. John Parry, 17, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 21st.—The LAST CONCERT of this SEA-ON under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, will be held on the Evening of Wednesday next, June 21st, 1848, and will consist of a SELECTION of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC.—Principal Performers: Miss Ralfoith, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Weiss, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Duval, Miss M. Williams; Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Mr. Weiss; and Pianoforte, Mr. Sternadale Bennett. The Chorus will consist of the Members of Mr. Hullah's First Lyceum Singing School. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader, Mr. Willy; Conductor, Mr. John Hullah. Western Gallery, Area, &c., 1s.; North and South Area, 2s. 6d.; Central Reserved Seats, 5s. Tickets and Programmes may be had of Mr. PARKER, 445, West Strand; or of the principal Music-sellers; and at Exeter Hall.

CREMORNE.—Grand Aquatic Tournament on the Thames.—MONDAY, JUNE 19th.—The Lessee has the honour to announce that on this day the first of a Series of Magnificent Water Pageants, illustrative of the Sports and Pastimes of Merrie England in the days of Good Queen Bess, will take place at Three o'clock precisely. In front of the new and beautiful esplanade facing the river, when, among other manly and athletic sports, will be exhibited Gladiatorial Wrestling, Fencing with the Lance, Diving at the Ring, and Walking the Obstacle Pole. The Entertainment is entitled BRITANNIUM, or Neptune and his Tributaries; arranged by Lieut. GALE, R.N., assisted by Mr. J. W. COLLIER, late of the Theatre Royal Lyceum. Mr. L. BARRY, the popular Clown, has been specially engaged to personate John Dory, Neptune's Jester, or the Funny Fish of the Ocean, who will appear in a car, drawn by four swans. The other entertainments are usual. Notwithstanding the additional attraction there will be no extra charge. Admission One Shilling; private boxes, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; stalls, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Cremorne can be reached from all parts of town by omnibus, 3d. and 6d.; by steamboat, 2d. and 3d.

The Proprietor has made arrangements with the Lion and Citizen Steamboat Companies for illuminated boats after the entertainments to London-bridge and the intermediate stations, fare 4d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted without orders on MONDAY in every week at sixpence each, on the following days at One Shilling each. Children at sixpence each, except on June 24 and July 22. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at Four o'clock; admission as usual. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Combination of attraction unprecedented.—MONS. JULIEN and his unrivalled BAND.—New Quadrille, composed expressly for the Gardens.—First appearance of Miss Huddart.—Continuation of the engagement of Mlle. Lohary.—The DAYLIGHT VIEW OF ROME, by Danson.—Superb and unique MENAGERIE.—Grand Display of Fireworks, by the Messrs. Southby.—And no Extra Charge! 1st.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, View of Rome.—Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by M. Julien, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Baker, Barrett, Bauman, George and Victor Collins, Cloti, Colinet, König, Richardson, Lazarus, Sonnenberg, &c.—Two Solos each Evening.—Mlle. Lohary will sing two songs; Miss Huddart will sing a favourite song, being her first appearance, and, with Mlle. Lohary, will execute an admired duet.—Also to be seen during the day, the extensive Menagerie—Shakspeare's House—Magic Bridge—and other novelties, including a magnificent display of Fireworks, representing the Grand-dad during the Holy Week at Rome.—Doors open at 11 A.M.—Feeding the Animals at Five. Concert, Half-past Six. Fireworks Half-past Nine. Admission to the whole, 1s.—On Tuesday next, June 20th, the second Grand Flower Show of the Royal South London Floricultural Society will take place. Numerous Prizes will be given for the best display of Roses, Heaths, Fines, Ranunculus, various kinds of Fruit, &c. An extra Brass Band, and other novel attractions.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.

THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew as visited by her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Visitors are received by a Mandarin of rank and a Chinese Artist of celebrity, habited in full Chinese Court Costume. Grand Saloon gorgeously furnished, is the most approved style of the Celestial Empire—splendid Joss, or Chinese Idol, &c. &c. The "KEYING" IS NOW OPEN for EXHIBITION, from Ten to Six in the EAST INDIA DOCK, adjoining the Brunswick Pier, and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, Two Shillings; Children, Half-price.—Junk Tickets (including Fare and Admission) are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Steamboat from all the Piers between Westminster-bridge and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d. There is not a more interesting Exhibition in the vicinity of London than the Chinese Junk—step across the entrance, and you are in the Chinese world—you have quitted the Thames for the vicinity of Canton.—Times.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF MULREADY'S PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, &c., to promote the formation of a NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, is now open, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. each. Prints of the SONNET, Lithographed by JOHN LINFELL, Jun., are now ready for delivery to Subscribers of 22s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of Important and Novel Experiments in Electricity, by Itham Baggs, Esq., illustrating, by means of the Hydro-Electric Machine, the Phenomena of Thunder-storms and the Cause of Lightning, in a Series of Lectures, to commence on Monday, the 19th instant; to be continued on Wednesday and Friday, at Two o'clock; and in the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock.—The Popular Lectures of Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bach-boffer.—Dioramic Effects are exhibited in the new Dissolving Views, which, with the Chromatope and Microscope, are shown on the large Disc.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

MODELS of the TABERNACLE and ENCAMPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev. Robert Hartshorn, REMOVED from 53, Pall-mall, are now exhibiting at 393, STRAND, twelve doors west of Exeter Hall.—The beautiful Landscape Model covers a space of 84 Square Feet, representing part of the Encampment on the plains of Moab, view of the Dead Sea, and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle covers an area of 50 Square Feet, in which every fabric and material corresponds exactly with those of the Sacred Original. Admission, 1s. Open from Eleven till Dusk.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 18.—Trinity Sunday.

MONDAY, 19.—The Sun rises at 3h. 45m., and sets at 8h. 17m.

TUESDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.

THURSDAY, 22.—Corpus Christi. The length of the day is 16h. 32m.

FRIDAY, 23.—Mars sets at 10h. 31m. P.M.

SATURDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day. Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h. 27m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.													
Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
2	55	3	15	3	35	4	10	4	25	4	45	5	5
</													

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. J."—Sir Anthony Rothschild is second son of the late Nathan Meyer Rothschild, and brother of the present Baron Rothschild. He was created a Baronet in 1846.

"A Subscriber."—We are gratified to learn that the Duchess of Sutherland has purchased Mr. Lough's marble statue of Ariel. It was placed in the large saloon at Sutherland House, prior to the banquet recently given to her Majesty.

"J. B."—We could not find room for the Engraving of the Birmingham Railway Viaduct.

"K. Q. X."—The Vernon Gallery (No. 50, Pall-mall) is now open to the public every Tuesday and Thursday, by tickets, which are to be obtained in the hall of the National Gallery on either of the first four days of the week. Application should be made by ten o'clock in the morning, the demand for tickets being very great, and the number issued very limited.

"R. S."—A portrait of the King of Naples appeared in No. 301 of our Journal.

"A Reformer."—Received.

"Beta."—We have not room for the translation.

"Marionette."—Bright.—The work of fiction declined.

"J. P. J."—There is no distinction recognised by the Stamp-office.

"Cavalier."—Burke's "Peagee and Baronetage" is published at 38s.

"A. B. Z."—Address a letter to the Lord Steward of the Royal Household.

"E. H."—Bahia, is thanked; but we have not room for the invention.

"E. H. H."—We do not recommend any building societies as investments.

"Chronologicus."—near Birkenhead.—Received.

"G. K."—Scarb'ro'.—We shall be glad to be favoured with a sight of the observations.

"B. H. R."—"J. L. C." near Huddersfield; and "E. Y. N." Azminster, are thanked; but we have not room for the illustrations suggested.

"A Constant Reader."—Mr. James has founded his last novel upon the melancholy history of Sir Theodosius A. Broughton, though the novelist may have slightly varied the name.

"W. S. H."—City.—By Household Suffrage is meant that form of law by which every household would be entitled to vote at elections for Members of Parliament.

"Hartshead Church" and "Catamaran."—We cannot find room for the illustrations.

"L. D."—"J. L."—"Guillaume."—"J. B." Ross; "P. and M."—"J. M." Dublin; "E. A. H."—We cannot devote space to reply to your inquiries.

"Vapid."—Shrewsbury.—The beautiful ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" is by Lady Barnard, daughter of James Lindsay, fifth Earl of Balcarres, and wife of Sir Andrew Barnard, Librarian to George the Third.

"F. G. R."—We cannot speak as to the character of the work in question.

"M. A. C." and "J. C."—Edinburgh.—We have not room for the lines.

"A Chesterian Subscriber" will find a Memoir of W. Mulready, R.A., in No. 167 of our Journal.

"F. D. M."—Round, bookbinder, 129, Fetter-lane.

"Lady Meliora."—Tapestry may be cleaned, like carpets, with ox-gall and water.

"A Subscriber."—Hull.—Mr. Bell's statuette of Dorothea is from "Don Quixote." (See No. 285 of our Journal.) Mr. Cotterill is a modeller of established merit.

"An Old Subscriber."—Islington.—We do not know the address.

"R. B. A."—Holton, should consult a solicitor.

"An Old Subscriber."—Rotherham.—The debtor will have to pay the full costs in both cases.

"G. L. S."—We do not know the play in question.

"A. B."—The London Phrenological Society was dissolved about two years back. Information respecting Phrenology may be had at the School of Phrenology, King William-street, Strand.

"An Old Subscriber."—Yevril.—The marriage of second cousins is legal.

"Artizares."—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.

"Grimesthorpe."—We cannot advise you as to the railway stock.

"An Englishman's" letter has been received. We should not be surprised if the present excitement as to foreign theatricals produced some reaction in favour of the English drama.

"S. A." and "A. N."—We are not in possession of the information required.

"Κερκοπιθκος."—Alma Mater is the name sometimes given to an University by those who have taken out their degrees in it.

ERRATUM.—In our account of the Agricultural Labourers' Cottages, the week before last, for "the doors, window jambs," read "the door and window jambs;" and for "or garden-ground," read "of garden-ground." The amount subscribed was upwards of £3000; it has now nearly reached £4000.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—Portraits of this distinguished Cantatrice, in her new characters, at Her Majesty's Theatre, will appear during the season.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED.

The Voice of Many Waters.—Robertson on Diet and Regimen, Part VI.—Scotland Delineated, Part VI.—M. de Beauvoisin's Le Confabulateur Français.—Historical Sketch of the French Revolution.—Modern Life.

Music.—England's Song of Loyalty.—Les Orgies.—Princess Louisa Polka.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

THE simultaneous discredit into which the physical force brawlers have fallen, both in Ireland among the Repealers, and in England and Scotland among the Chartists, is encouraging. The intelligent people of this kingdom have many points of difference, political and religious; but they have one point upon which they are very decisively agreed, and that is the necessity of public order. Some may think that the Charter should be considered, and some that it should not be considered; some may imagine the New Reform movement to be the one thing needful, and some may imagine, on the other hand, that it would do mischief; and cling to the belief that the only reforms wanted are retrenchment, economy, and revision of taxation: some may be of opinion that Repeal might be of advantage to Ireland; and others may have come to the very opposite conclusion: but all these people agree in their condemnation of the violence of a Mitchell in Ireland, or of an Ernest Jones or a Fussell in England. The middle classes have no fancy to imitate the doings of their unlucky compeers on the European Continent. They have no faith in physical force convulsions, or in the good that may spring from them. They are quite content to advocate political questions in the old fashion, which has hitherto been found quite sufficient to keep us at the head of European civilisation. The physical force Repealers seem to have been effectively cooled by the fate of Mr. Mitchell. If we may judge from the peaceful result of the long-threatened Chartist demonstration in the metropolis on Whit-Monday, the blood of the Chartist leaders has been equally cooled. It is evidently not quite so effervescent as it was, and we trust will no longer bubble into violence. There is a firm determination on the part of authority to maintain order—an equally firm determination on the part of the industrious and intelligent portion of the community to assist in the work. There is no doubt that they will be successful.

THE debates upon the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Spain have had the good effect of enlightening public opinion upon the true merits of the case between the British and Spanish Governments. Prior to the discussion upon Mr. Bankes's motion, the people of this country inclined to the belief that Lord Palmerston

had been guilty, through our Ambassador, of an impertinent interference with the domestic affairs of Spain; and that in ordering Sir Henry Bulwer to quit Madrid, the Spanish Government had displayed an amount of daring deserving more of our sympathy for its causes, than of our reprehension for the manner in which it was exhibited. The tide, however, has turned; and it is felt, very generally, that the Spanish Government committed a grave blunder; that it very unnecessarily offended a power which has made many sacrifices for Spain; and that it imperilled the peace of Europe; which it, perhaps, more than any other country, is interested in preserving. Upon the causes of its temerity it is not altogether useless to speculate: they cannot remain entirely unknown. Those who attribute the estrangement that has arisen to the Montpensier influence in Madrid, are probably not far from the truth. It is also very probable that not even the strongest efforts of the anti-Isabella and pro-Montpensier party would have succeeded in urging any Spanish minister to execute the dangerous task, if it had not been for the rumour widely spread, and as widely believed, in Spain, that our Monarchy was on its last legs; and that the Chartists on and after the memorable 10th of April were to be the new masters of Downing-street. The return of their special Envoy, Count Mirasol, unheard and unseen by our Government, was not the first intimation they must have had that our political system, corrupt or not as it may be, is very far from being so ill-established as they imagine. If they have any lingering doubts yet, they will be removed by the arrival of their regular Ambassador, M. Isturitz, who has been induced to quit London, and has already taken his departure. It does not appear that M. Isturitz has been ordered to quit; but whether his departure was voluntary or involuntary, he received the most courteous treatment from our Government while he remained. In no case is his departure likely to increase the difficulties at present existing. If he have been expelled, we may deplore that our Government did not think it more consistent with its own greatness to allow him to remain; but we may be certain that the Spanish Government having brought his expulsion upon themselves, will not resent an act which they will have occasion to regard as the necessary consequence of their own. If he have retired voluntarily, or in obedience to the commands of his own Government, it is no affair of ours. If the Spanish Government can do without an Ambassador at London, they are quite right to recal him. It is not for our purposes, but for theirs, that he was sent; and they are the best judges of the necessity of his remaining.

We do not, therefore, share the alarm in which some of our contemporaries indulge, that hostilities will arise between the two countries in consequence of these events. We could gain nothing by going to war with the Spaniards, were we victorious in every encounter, as we probably should be. They could gain nothing, by assuming the offensive against us. The probable results of such a war would be that Spain would lose the brightest jewel in her crown, the Island of Cuba; and that we should be drawn into a war with the United States of America, if we attempted to take possession of it. Indeed, the policy of America would be to take possession of the island herself, on the pretext of preserving it for Spain till the close of the war; in which case poor Spain would have but a sorry chance of re-obtaining her sovereignty over it. America never would, and never can submit to its occupation by Great Britain: never would, because the mind of the United States is bent upon obtaining it, some day or other; never can, at least as long as slavery continues to be a part of their domestic institutions; inasmuch as its possession by Great Britain would necessarily lead to the emancipation of its negroes. Cuba is, therefore, best as it is; and for all these, as well as other reasons, we think that neither Spain nor Great Britain will carry the present quarrel any further than it stands. We can afford to do without the friendship of Spain: she is now trying to do without ours. There is no occasion for a war in the progress of the experiment.

Since the above was written, we see that Lord John Russell, in answer to a question put to him, declared that M. Isturitz had been ordered by our Government to quit London. We are sorry that the case is so; but we must nevertheless adhere to our opinion, that no further ill consequences are likely to result.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

CORN LAWS.—Lord STANLEY drew attention to the subject of the recent measure for repealing the Corn Laws, with a view to showing the impolicy of giving up the large source of revenue which those laws had hitherto supplied to the State, without a likelihood of any counterbalancing advantage being derived from the sweeping alteration that would be effected by the act which was to come into operation in March, next year. The noble Lord concluded without making any motion on the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

WEST INDIES.—SUGAR DUTIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced to the house the proposition of which he had given notice, and which he intended to present in the form of a resolution on which to found a bill. The purport of it was that the present duty on colonial sugar, of 14s. per cwt., should be reduced 1s. a year until it reached 10s., when it should become fixed; and to reduce the duty of 24s. per cwt. on foreign sugar at the 1s. 6d. each year, until it also reached 10s., when thus it should likewise become stationary. He also proposed to grant a loan of £500,000 to the West India Colonies, for the purpose of promoting the immigration of free labourers from Africa. The noble Lord contented himself with laying his plan before the House, and proposed taking the discussion upon it on Monday next.

MANCHESTER RACES.—FRIDAY.

	Salford Borough Stakes.	
Lady Wildair	1
Brandy Face	2
	Castle Irwell Stakes.	
Chanticleer	1
Spaniard	2
	The Broughton Stakes.	
Woolwich	1
Cigarette	2

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS STEELE.—Mr. Thomas Steele, so well known as "O'Connell's Head Pacifier," died on Thursday night, at Peele's Coffee-house, after a lingering illness, very sincerely regretted.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the National Assembly was occupied with the discussion of a proposition for the immediate incorporation of Algeria with France. It presented no feature of interest. The journals are taken up almost exclusively with the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon, which had become rather threadbare as a subject of discussion.

The Committee on the proposed Law of Divorce has decided by a majority of 13 to 4 against the bill. It is in consequence to be withdrawn. The Committee on Public Instruction has agreed on the basis of a draught of a decree, commanding that primary instruction shall be obligatory throughout the Republic.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The provisions of the new electoral law for the constitution of a National Constituent Assembly, into whose hands the Provisional Government intends to resign its powers, was published on the 9th inst. The Assembly is to be elected by direct and universal suffrage, and the votes to be taken by ballot. The basis of the representation is the amount of the population, in the ratio of one deputy to every 10,000 inhabitants. Hence the number of representatives of the new province of Lombardy will amount to 267, of whom the province of Milan will return 57; that of Como, 41; Bergamo, 38; Brescia, 36; Mantua, 26; Lodi and Crema, 22; Cremona, 20; Pavia, 17; and Sondrio, 10.

The date for the convocation of the primary assemblies is not specified.

ROME.—On the 5th, the Roman Parliament was opened with great pomp and ceremony, and Cardinal Alferi read a speech in the name of the Pope, in which his Holiness rejoiced at having succeeded in introducing into his dominions the political reforms demanded at the present time, and indicating further measures of improvement to be passed by the Chambers.

The Censorship of the Press is abolished.

NAPLES.—One thousand Sicilians have already entered Calabria—the vanguard of an army of 6000 men. Patenza, Cosenza, and Teramo have constituted Provisional Governments, thus virtually deposing King Ferdinand.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, June 10.—In a Convocation holden this morning, it was unanimously agreed to grant the following sums out of the University chest for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—One hundred and fifty pounds per annum for five years, to the curate of Holm Cultram, in Cumberland (the university being the impropiators of the tithes), to be applied towards the stipend of an assistant curate for that parish. One hundred pounds to the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, to be expended in the purchase of theological books, printed at the University press, in aid of a library for the use of the clergy and theological students of that diocese. And one hundred pounds to be expended in the purchase of books printed at the University press, for the library of Christ College, in Tasmania.

THE LIVING OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields have within the last few days received from the Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dukenfield the painful intelligence, that, in consequence of his continued ill health, he has come to the determination of resigning the vicarage of this parish, which he has held for many years. The rev. gentleman succeeded Dr. Rickards, and during the years he held office has completely allayed the rancorous spirit which formerly pervaded the parish among different parties. So highly was the rev. gentleman esteemed by all parties, that his retirement is felt as a great calamity, and a public meeting has been called for the purpose of presenting the rev. gentleman with a suitable testimonial from the inhabitants generally. The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of Yarmouth, to the vicarage of the above parish, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukenfield. The living is of the annual value of £1285, with a vicarage-house in St. Martin's-place.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST LEADERS.—On Wednesday, the Grand Jury returned true bills for misdemeanor against Ernest Charles Jones, Joseph Williams, William John Vernon, and Joseph R. John Russell; and, on Thursday, on application being made by counsel, Baron Rolfe agreed to let the trials be postponed to the next session of the Court. The following counsel are retained to conduct the defence:—For Russell, Mr. Serjeant Allen and Mr. Huddleston. For Williams, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Ballantine. For Sharpe, Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. Robinson. For Ernest Jones, Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Clarkson. For Vernon, Mr. Parry and Mr. Metcalfe. For Looney, Mr. Parry.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, at a special general Court of Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, convened by requisition, at the Company's Hall, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking the question of the British Indian Sugar Trade into consideration, Sir J. L. Lushington in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That, adverting to the present depressed state of the sugar trade; to the evidence by which it has been proved to a Committee of the House of Commons that without a further term of preparation the sugar growers of British India are not in a fit position to compete with the slave owners of the Brazils and Cuba; to the duty incumbent on Great Britain to give a fair trial at least to free labour as opposed to the inhuman system of slavery; and to the vast importance to the manufacturers of this country as well as to the Government and people of India that every encouragement should be given to the increased exportation of raw produce from that country, both as affording returns to the British merchant, and as facilitating the enormous remittances which are annually required from India on public and private accounts; a petition be presented to Parliament praying that they will, in consideration of these circumstances, adopt the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons aforesaid, by imposing a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. in favour of the produce of British possessions, for the period of six years." A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolution was also adopted, and Mr. Masterman, M.P., was requested to present it. Mr. Masterman expressed his readiness to promote the prayer of the petition by every means in his power. The Court then adjourned.

SANATORY REFORM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, "to petition Parliament for a sound and comprehensive sanitary bill, embracing the whole of the metropolis." The attendance was numerous. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., who took the chair at eight o'clock, in opening the proceedings, remarked, that there were five requisites to a healthy habitation; viz. pure air, a sufficient supply of good water, a perfect drainage, the absence of animal or vegetable putrid matter lying within a certain distance, and that there should be no stagnant water or cesspool within say 200 yards of the dwelling. In 99 cases out of every 100, in the closely inhabited parts of this metropolis, these requisites were not to be found. Then, was it not disgraceful to humanity that a sanitary bill for London should be opposed by any human being? (Hear, hear.) Yet interested individuals, who apprehended that they would lose something by such a measure, opposed its extension to the City, which of all places in the world most imperiously demanded sanitary measures! When he had spoken to Lord J. Russell and other members of the Government on the importance of ameliorating the sanitary condition of the population of London, they had answered that they should be happy to do so, but were not able to overcome the opposition of the City (hear, hear); not of the people of the City, but the "great doers" who had influence. (Hear, hear.) For instance, from Smithfield market—that still uncorrected abomination—the City derived an enormous revenue. (Hear, hear.) It had been calculated by a very intelligent person then present, that if proper sanitary regulations were adopted in the metropolis, including the metropolitan boroughs, the number of deaths would be diminished by 38 a day. (Hear, hear.) The Legislature, however, would not be deaf to public opinion, respectfully but firmly and steadily expressed. (Hear.)—Dr. Gavin reminded the meeting that in every year, through the neglect of proper sanitary regulations, there occurred in England and Wales 35,000 deaths and 980,000 cases of sickness; and in London alone 13,800 deaths, and 380,000 cases of sickness. Numbers of children were born only to die from the same cause: in the country, the proportion of children dying under five years of age was 221 in 1000; in towns generally, 385 in 1000; in Bethnal-green, 479 in 1000. He described the filthy condition of houses in Crown-court, Fleet-street, and the poisonous emanations generated in such spots; and he referred also to the report procured by the Statistical Society on the state of Church-lane, St. Giles's. No wonder that people who lived in such places were anarchists; they ought not to be contented with their position. (Hear, hear.) Here must be easy dupes for Chartism, or any delusion that promised an amendment of their condition. (Hear.)—A petition to the Legislature in conformity with the objects of the meeting was then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, the twenty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand; Alderman Lawrence presiding. The report showed that the balance in hand last year was £213 2s 5d., and that it was this year £242 2s 8d. This, however, was subject to deductions, which made a balance of £3 10s. 9d. against the association. Though this was the financial state of the affairs, it was alleged that the association was in a flourishing condition, as the income, which was £831 17s., exceeded the average of the three preceding years by more than £23, and the annual subscriptions, which were £610 13s 6d., exceeded the three preceding years by more than £12. The additional property consisted of a gift of £100, of £104 17s. in the Three per Cents Reduced, and of £1860 14s. 5d. in the Three per Cent. Consols; and there was also a fund arising from the sale of books, of £460. The report further congratulated the friends of the association on the progress of Unitarian principles in the provincial towns of England and Scotland, in the middle and south of France, in Portugal, in Montreal and other parts of Canada, in the East Indies, among the Brahmins, &c., and stated that, in reference to the exclusion of members of the Unitarian body from admission in the British and Foreign School Society, the opinion of the Attorney-General had been taken, which was to the effect that the course adopted by the school was a violation of the original institution. The reports were agreed to, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated, having passed a vote of thanks to the Alderman. In the evening the members and supporters of the association met to celebrate the occasion, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The quarterly court of the supporters of this dispensary was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the institution, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Herring in the chair. The returns presented by the medical officers stated that the number of patients received during the last three months was 4024, of which number 1768 had been cured, 471 relieved, and 38 had died, leaving under treatment 1747. After the reception of the returns the proceedings closed.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On Monday last an election of ten candidates took place in this institution, in which 160 children, orphans of British parents, are regularly educated for domestic servants. Many of the distinguished and charitable of the nobility and gentry were present to conduct the polling of their respective protégés. The fact of there being only ten vacancies, and thirty-seven candidates, of which number eight were superannuated cases, produced more than ordinary anxiety as to the result, a feeling which increased as the hour approached for closing the poll. The tenth elected orphan only exceeded by a few votes the ten next of the twenty-seven less successful competitors. One poor little unsuccessful and superannuated orphan, whose twin and favourite sister is now in the asylum, was led away in extreme distress and heart-broken at her disappointment. This institution, established in 1758, by the late Sir John Fielding, is open for public inspection, and divine service is celebrated in the chapel on Sundays.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, 26, RED LION-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the committee of management of this institution was held at the board-room, in Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury. The secretary stated that a bequest of £500 had just been made to the charity by the late Thomas Fuller Beard, Esq. It appeared from the report that there are four-and-twenty young men learning the trades of shoemaking and tailoring, and seven females learning dressmaking and other domestic occupations of a similar nature; and in each case the pupils were progressing most satisfactorily under the direction of the several officers of the institution. Two of the inmates having last month been examined by the rector of the parish, and found to be efficiently instructed in religious and general knowledge, were presented for confirmation, and were accordingly confirmed by the Bishop of London.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The June flower show took place, on Wednesday, at the gardens of this society, in the Regent's-park, under a much brighter sky than we have been favoured with for several days past. The gardens were con-

sequently full, and the various tents crowded during the day with amateurs. The prize flowers were unusually fine. It was said in the gardens that not less than 12,000 persons had, in the course of the day, passed the entrance gates. Three military bands kept up a succession of sweet sounds from different parts of the gardens during the day. In the earlier part of it the Duke of Cambridge paid the show a visit.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1371, of which 712 were males, and 659 females. This number exceeded by 27 the number registered during the preceding week. The deaths during the above week numbered 941 (492 males, and 449 females), being two less than the weekly average for the last five springs. The diseases from which the number of deaths the above week most exceeded the average were—small-pox (30), average 17; scarletina (77), average 24; diarrhoea (17), average 9; and typhus (67), average 39.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

From the proceedings in Conciliation Hall on Monday, it will be seen that the preliminaries have all been arranged for the junction of Old and Young Ireland, and the establishment of the new "Irish League." There are, it is said, many dissentients, chiefly among the old parish priests; but the younger clergy are, almost to a man, in favour of a prompt fraternisation with the Confederates. It is, however, quite beyond the power of Mr. John O'Connell to maintain the old Association, or to retard the junction with the Young Irishers. His leadership is entirely at an end.

At two o'clock Mr. Gawley (barrister) took the chair, the body of the hall and the galleries being crowded. He said the question now proposed for the consideration of the people of Ireland was this:—Was it expedient, or was it possible that the division of Ireland into "young" and "old" should cease, and a common basis be adopted, whereon all Irishmen might combine together for the regeneration of their native land? His opinion unequivocally was that it was expedient; and though some difficulties might present themselves, he considered the project was feasible. But how were they to construct the new edifice? They must stick to the institution that Daniel O'Connell had bequeathed them (cheers); but following his precepts and example they must modify it so as to suit the exigencies of the country. (Loud cheers.) Who had first started the idea of this union? The Rev. Dr. Milroy. To whom did they confide the delicate task of framing the constitution of the new body? To Sir Colman O'Loughlin. He had further to state that the constitution so prepared had been accepted by Mr. John O'Connell, and his acceptance of it was doubly valuable for this reason, that he would sacrifice his personal predilections upon the altar of his country. (Cheers.) They wished, however, before this constitution was finally adopted, that it should go forth to the country, to receive the sanction and adoption of the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland. (Cheers.) The meeting might wish to know—when they were combined—what kind of instrument they would use to carry out their intentions. They intended to effect their intentions by the concentration of public opinion. (Cheers.) He thought he heard some of them ask, "Don't you propose to us to take up arms." (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," from the body of the hall.) He—the chairman—proposed no such thing. (Cheers in the vicinity of the chair.) Another person might exclaim, "Was it not the right of every Irishman to carry arms." (Cheers.) If any honest father of a family seriously asked him the question, for the legitimate and honest purpose of ascertaining his rights, he would at once unequivocally answer—that to carry arms, and use them on a fitting occasion for his defence (Bravo), was a right undoubted and inalienable, and must not be denied. He would remark, however, that all weapons were liable to abuse. He next begged to refer to another topic. A Voice: Say something more about the pikes. (Cheers.)

The Chairman: It had often been said that England's danger was Ireland's opportunity, and the hour of England's danger was at hand. (Cheers, and cries of "The Sikhs.") He was not one that would gloat over the ruin of England, but still, if driven to it, he would say with Lord Plunket, "I would fling British connexion to the winds, and clasp to my heart the independence of my country." (Cheers.) He next called attention to the declaration in circulation against repeal, and expressed his regret that amongst those who signed it was the Rev. Mr. Ingram, author of "The Memory of the Dead," beginning with the words, "Who fears to speak of '98?"

Mr. Ray read the following document:—

"PROPOSED TERMS FOR A RE-UNION OF REPEALERS.—That it is expedient that a new Repeal organisation be formed, and that the two existing bodies, viz. the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation, be adjoined *sine die*.—That the rules of the new organisation shall be as follow:—1. The name of the Association shall be 'The Irish League, for the attainment of the legislative independence of Ireland.' 2. The object of the Association shall be to obtain the restoration of the legislative independence of Ireland by the union of all Irishmen, and the concentration of public opinion in favour of that measure. 3. The number of members shall be unlimited; and every member and associate of the Repeal Association and Irish Confederation for the year 1848, and every other person who shall subscribe one shilling or upwards to the funds of the Irish League, shall be entitled to be proposed a member of the Irish League. 4. The affairs of the Irish League shall be managed by a committee, who shall have power to appoint officers, sub-committees for special purposes, and make by-laws for the government of the League, not inconsistent with the fundamental rules. 5. The committee shall consist of the members of the committee of the Repeal Association and of the council of the Irish Confederation, and of such other persons as shall be added to it by the League. 6. The funds of the League shall be managed by a sub-committee of finance, and shall be regularly audited and accounted for. 7. No resolution or other business shall be brought before the League, unless it shall have received the previous sanction of the committee. 8. No member shall be considered bound by any opinion expressed by any other member. 9. That the basis and essence of the Irish League shall be absolute independence of all English parties, and that any member of the Committee accepting, or soliciting for himself or others, any office of emolument from any administration not pledged to effect a repeal of the union, shall thereupon be removed from the Committee. 10. That no topics of a sectarian character be introduced; but this is not in any way to be understood to prevent the discussion of any matter which may, by the members of any religious denomination throughout the country, be considered a grievance against which public opinion should be directed."

Mr. Ray also called attention to a circular which is to be transmitted, with the foregoing document, to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, requesting they would favour the Association with their opinions thereon before Monday, the 26th inst. He then read several communications from Roman Catholic clergymen in various parts of the country on the subject of the proposed union of Repealers. Some being in favour of the project, others against it; amongst the latter, Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath.

Mr. John O'Connell next addressed the meeting, and proceeded to refer to the new Association. He had considered that the formation of such new body would be the best thing that could be done for the country, he would have proposed that twelve months since; but he did not. In his opinion, the best thing would be, that the Association, founded by one in whose councils the people of Ireland had reason to confide, should be maintained, and their friends who parted from them should come back to them. He was ready, however, to accept this new body, but he should declare, also, that he had his doubts and fears respecting it. If he saw anything objectionable in its proceedings, he would mark his sense of the danger of it to the people by leaving the association. (Cries of "Union, union.") He called upon them not to judge him wrongly. The whole plan would be before the country, and he would bow to its decision. (Cheers.) He had one word more to say—that he would say wherever he was, and as long as his voice should be heard. He would tell the people of Ireland that they were not driven to the extremities that some of them would imagine. (Cries of "Union.") He would tell them there was yet hope in peaceful and legal agitation. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes.") He would give them the advice that he whom they once respected and confided in would give them were he spared to be there that day—he would advise them not to listen to the counsels of those who are telling them to arm. (Cries of "No," and "Yes," followed by great confusion.) He told them that counsel only tended to distract men's minds, and gave advantage to the enemy. (Cries of "No, no.")

A Voice: Smith O'Brien for ever! (Cheers.)

Mr. J. O'Connell repeated, that, by calling upon the people to arm, the minds of the country were distracted from that agitation which they could push forward without the sacrifice of a single life, and let them hoot him for it if they pleased, but he would repeat that opinion again. (Uproar.) The manner in which his observations were received might be shared in by the majority of the country outside, but, even if it were so, he should bear them no resentment. He should weep, perhaps, but the tears that were wrung from his soul should be for the sake of that people who would then be rushing into danger from which his father would have saved them if he lived, but from which his son, through natural feebleness, was unable to rescue them, though he withstood their mistaken fervour to the last. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he proposed that the Association, at rising, should adjourn to that day fortnight, to enable the Repealers of the country to speak out their sentiments, that they might take final and decisive measures.

Mr. E. W. O'Mahony, barrister, in seconding the motion, addressed the meeting in a "moral-force" speech of some length; but the principles enunciated were received with the manifest dissatisfaction of the meeting.

The question of the adjournment of the Association was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. A. R. Stritch moved that the fundamental rules of the new association be transmitted to the country, with a view of gathering its opinions on them.

The motion having been seconded, was agreed to.

Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £3 10s. 6d.

The Association then adjourned to that day fortnight.

The Anti-Repeal declaration, for some weeks in progress of signature, has received many thousand names, including peers, gentry, merchants, &c. The *Gateway Vindicator*, a Repeal paper, asserts that Lord Dunsandel, and Sir Thomas Burke, M.P., have refused to sign the document.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—The preliminary steps taken by the Attorney-General against other members of the Irish Confederation have not been followed up. According to the new act making "advised speaking" felony, the informations must be made within six days after the commission of the offence. That being done, the prosecution can be deferred for an indefinite length of time.

THE CROPS.—The accounts from all parts of the country respecting all kinds of crops, but especially the potato, are most satisfactory. The potato culture is immense, and, fortunately, the con-acre system is almost abandoned. It is to be hoped that it will never revive.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK WILLIAM BURGUYNE, R.N.

This gallant officer, who died at his residence, Plumstead, obtained his commission as Lieutenant, 7th March, 1797, was made Commander 22d October, 1810, and became Post-Captain 20th September, 1815. He was second son of General Sir John Burgoyne, seventh Baronet, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of General Johnstone, of Overton, and grandson of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart., M.P., by the Lady Frances Montague, his wife, daughter of George Earl of Halifax. The last-named Sir Roger was first cousin of the celebrated General Burgoyne, who commanded the British army in America in 1777, and gained subsequently no slight reputation as a dramatic author. According to ancient records, the family of Burgoyne was settled in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire at a very early period. There is an old tradition that they held Sutton and Potten under a rhyming grant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do graunt
To Johnny Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyn,
Sutton and Potten,
Until the world's rotten."

Captain Burgoyne, whose death we record, married Miss Wallis, and had issue. His eldest daughter is the wife of Michael Maxwell, Esq., son of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.

JAMES NOWELL FFARINGTON, ESQ., OF WORDEN, COUNTY LANCASTER.

MR. FFARINGTON was the representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of an extensive estate in Lancashire, of which county he acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He has died at an early age, and unmarried, leaving his sisters his co-heirs. The family from which he descended—the Ffaringtons, of Ffarington, Worden, and Shawe Hall—arose at the time of the Conquest. They resided at Ffarington so recently as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and continued subsequently at Worden. Of the old mansion there a portion still remains, and the ancient outbuildings are remarkable for retaining, in fine preservation, the family arms carved on the ends of their projecting beams of oak. Sir Henry Anthony Ffarington, Bart., of Blackheath, represents a younger branch of the Worden family.

SIR JOHN DE VEULLE.

This gentleman, who held for many years the office of Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of Jersey, died on the 1st instant, aged forty-nine. The only son of the late John de Veulle, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of Nicholas Messervy, Esq., of Desaugr's Manor, he was admitted an advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey in 1819; elected Jurat in 1827; and appointed Chief Magistrate in 1831, when he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir John was married to Miss Tindal, of Aylesbury, niece of the late Chief Justice Tindal.

ROBERT BALDWIN, ESQ.

This gentleman was the son of Mr. Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, and nephew of Mr. Charles Baldwin, of the *Standard* newspaper. Mr. Robert Baldwin, having adopted the profession of the law, practised for some time as a special pleader, and was called to the bar the 20th November, 1840, by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, where he attached himself to the Home Circuit. Mr. Baldwin was latterly getting into business, and was much esteemed. His agreeable, unobtrusive, and amiable manners rendered him a general favourite. The learned gentleman died almost suddenly, of an affection of the heart, in his 39th year.

ALTERATIONS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FOR nearly twelve months the choir and a portion of the nave of Westminster Abbey have been shrouded from the gaze of the sight-seer by an unsightly, rude hoarding; and though divine service has been performed in the Abbey, it has not been carried on in its orthodox place, nor with the accompaniment of the organ, that being within the rough enclosure before mentioned, and, like the choir, destined to undergo a complete change. Recently the hoarding has been removed, and, as our large Illustration shows, a wondrous alteration has been effected in the appearance of the choir and transepts. The tasteless screen which formerly disfigured the glorious Abbey, and hindered the view across the transepts, has been removed, and the floor of the choir, which was formerly raised above the level of that in the nave, transepts, ambulatory, &c., has been lowered and brought to their level, and, consequently, great additional majesty is given to the appearance of the choir and to the ascent to the altar. The space between the great pillars supporting the tower being freed from the screen, an uninterrupted view is obtained from north to south, and the effect is peculiarly beautiful. Stalls are ranged on either hand of the choir, from the great pillars westwards to the organ screen, and on either side of the west entrance to the choir are the seats for the Dean and Sub-Dean. Of the details of these stalls, &c., we shall presently speak. The organ, which formerly rose from the centre of the screen, has been divided into three portions; the choir organ forming, as it were, a small screen over the west entrance to the choir, whilst the great organ and swell, seem, apparently, two other organs in arches at the sides of the choir; thus, there being no lofty object like the former organ, to intercept the view, the whole of the great west window is seen, forming a fine termination to the magnificent perspective of the arched roof of the nave and choir, and the great height of the building, nearly 104 feet, is seen to infinitely greater advantage than heretofore.

During the progress of the works many and loud were the complaints respecting the intended alterations, some being looked on as innovations on old-established customs, and others objected to without knowing the effect which would be produced; but, most certainly the proportions and character of the building are wonderfully enhanced by the judicious improvements above noted, and, in addition to them, some richly stained glass has been put into the south transept windows, and subdued the glare of light which formerly streamed through their undecorated panes.

The new arrangements for the convenience of the crowds of persons usually attending divine service, consist of additional seats carried into the north and south transepts, and by a re-arrangement of the pews and seats in the choir, and by these plans 1000 more sittings have been obtained than it was possible to gain by the former miserable and ill-contrived mode.

Having thus briefly indicated the various alterations made in the choir, we must detail them a little more fully, and will therefore commence by describing the NEW STALLS, made of oak, which first arrest the eye, as much by their character and effect as by their novelty within the hallowed precincts. As we before mentioned, the stalls are ranged on either side of the choir, westwards from the great pillars which support the central tower, and there are twenty-three on either side; and at the sides of the western doorway into the choir are six more seats, exclusive of those for the Dean and Sub-Dean, which latter are distinguished by elaborate and towering canopies over them.

The stalls are separated from each other by arm rests terminating in demi-angels, whence spring clustered columns and buttresses, and support the richly wrought canopies above. Each canopy is groined, and a high-pitched gable, filled with tracery of varied design, gives character to each. The gables are decorated with crockets, and terminated by elaborate finials. The backs of the stalls are panelled, and on them at the heading of the canopies there are arches filled with tracery, in relief. Slender pinnacles rise from the buttresses between the canopies.

The crockets and finials are all of different designs, as are also the various foliages to the cusps of the arches, and foliage wrought in the spandrels of the arched doorway at the west end of the choir. All have been very carefully studied, and are worked out with great skill and delicacy. The leaves of various trees have been copied and adapted to the characteristic outlines of the style of architecture; and, in all cases, the clustered foliage of the finials and crockets derives great beauty of form from the outlines of the natural leaves so imitated. Amongst the leaves may be traced those of the vine, oak, hawthorn, willow, sycamore, &c. The seats for the Dean and Sub-Dean, at the western end of the choir, are wider than the other stalls, and, instead of gabled canopies, have octagonal canopies of open-work, crowned with tall pinnacles having crockets and finials. At each angle of the canopies are small buttresses rising from rich foliage, and the arches on each



THE CHOIR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WITH NEW STALLS, SCREEN, &c.

face of the canopies have open-worked tracery in the headings. The western entrance in its form partakes of the character of the canopy to the monument of Aymer de Valence, and is, therefore, of beautiful form. The archway is quatrefoil; and in the space between the arch-mouldings and the lofty gable, which rises from the pillars at the sides, is a cinquefoil, within a circle, containing a shield, having the arms of Edward the Confessor carved on it in low relief. Trefoil mouldings fill the spandrels between the circle and arch; and they, and indeed all the spandrels in this beautiful doorway, are filled with delicately-wrought foliage. The crockets and finial to the gable are of peculiarly bold and effective design and workmanship. Behind the gable is a low screen containing organ pipes, and concealing the choir organ; and, on reference to our small illustration of the western entrance, the character and details we have here attempted to describe are fully displayed. As the original western doorway to the choir was much lower in pitch than the one just erected, a groined splay has been introduced with good effect. The doors to the Dean's and Sub-Dean's seats have deep mouldings to them, and have arches carved upon them, richly crocketed; and the spaces above the pediments of the arches have beautiful foliage in them, and shields pendant by their guiges or straps. Three steps above that of the floor is the level of the floor of the stalls. In front of the decanal stalls are seats for the vergers, having open-worked arches in front terminated by standards crowned with finials. The

elbow-rests are of good design, with trefoil mouldings in them. The fronts of the pews present a series of double arches, with trefoil mouldings in the spandrels, and mouldings of varied patters in the heads of the arches; buttresses, also, with enriched headings, add their peculiar forms to the effect of the whole, and give great variety. The standards to the book-shelves for the stalls are worthy of especial commendation, the poppy-heads being of admirably varied design and excellent workmanship, and the crockets, foliage-work, &c., of beautiful character. The pulpit, reading-desk, &c., are not as yet completed, but will correspond in design with the other portions of the new work.

The great organs which fill up the spaces between the third and fourth pillars westwards of the choir are alike in external character, and have lofty octagonal pinnacles of open-work arches, with buttresses, &c. over the centre and end compartments. The metal pipes to the three fronts of the organ are gilded, and have arabesques painted on them. Not only has the exterior of the organ been thus altered, but the compass and power of the instrument has been greatly added to; and, from the peculiar arrangement of the choir and great organs, the mechanical skill displayed in their construction is most surprising. The organist sits at the keys, which are arranged in triple rows on a large desk, and within which latter are the movements necessary for acting on the choir organ at the right side, the great organs before and behind, and the enormous pedal pipes which are ranged in tiers along the organ loft on

the left hand of the organist; and, as may be imagined, a vast amount of ingenious contrivance has been resorted to in order to attain the required end. The tones of the organ are exquisitely fine, and the vast pile of the Abbey has now an organ worthy of its extent and beauty; and when its full depth of sound is poured forth, every part of the building seems filled with a mighty voice.

The great circular or marigold window, and the triforium, and other windows beneath it, in the south transept, as we before stated, have been filled with stained glass, executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon; and to the marigold window we must award especial praise, the colours of the glass being exquisitely beautiful. The subjects in the compartments represent incidents in the life of our Saviour, and are designed in excellent imitation of the works of the early artists in glass. The lower windows are nicely drawn in the early style; but we could have wished the figures in the subjects had been a little smaller, as they somewhat diminish the importance and beauty of the marigold window.

The whole of the alterations have been designed by Edward Blore, Esq., and reflect great credit on his taste. The carved wood-work of the stalls, organ, &c., in early decorated style, is entirely executed by Messrs. Ruddle, of Peterborough, and shows that in skill in carving by hand the moderns can compete with their ancient brethren in the craft. The improvements to the organ bear testimony to the talents of Mr. Hill the celebrated builder of such instruments.



EDWIN LANDSEER PINX.

"ALEXANDER AND DIOGENES."—PAINTED BY EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—(FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

"ALEXANDER AND DIOGENES."

We have the gratification of presenting our readers with an Engraving of Mr. Edwin Landseer's already popular picture in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a companion to the well-known picture by the same artist entitled "Laying Down the Law." Of course it is a dog picture, and never were canine creatures more strongly impressed with human thoughtfulness. The story is as follows:—"One day Alexander visited Diogenes, and condescendingly asked what he could do for him. 'Stand a little on one side then,' said Diogenes, 'you prevent me from feeling the sun.' The courtiers

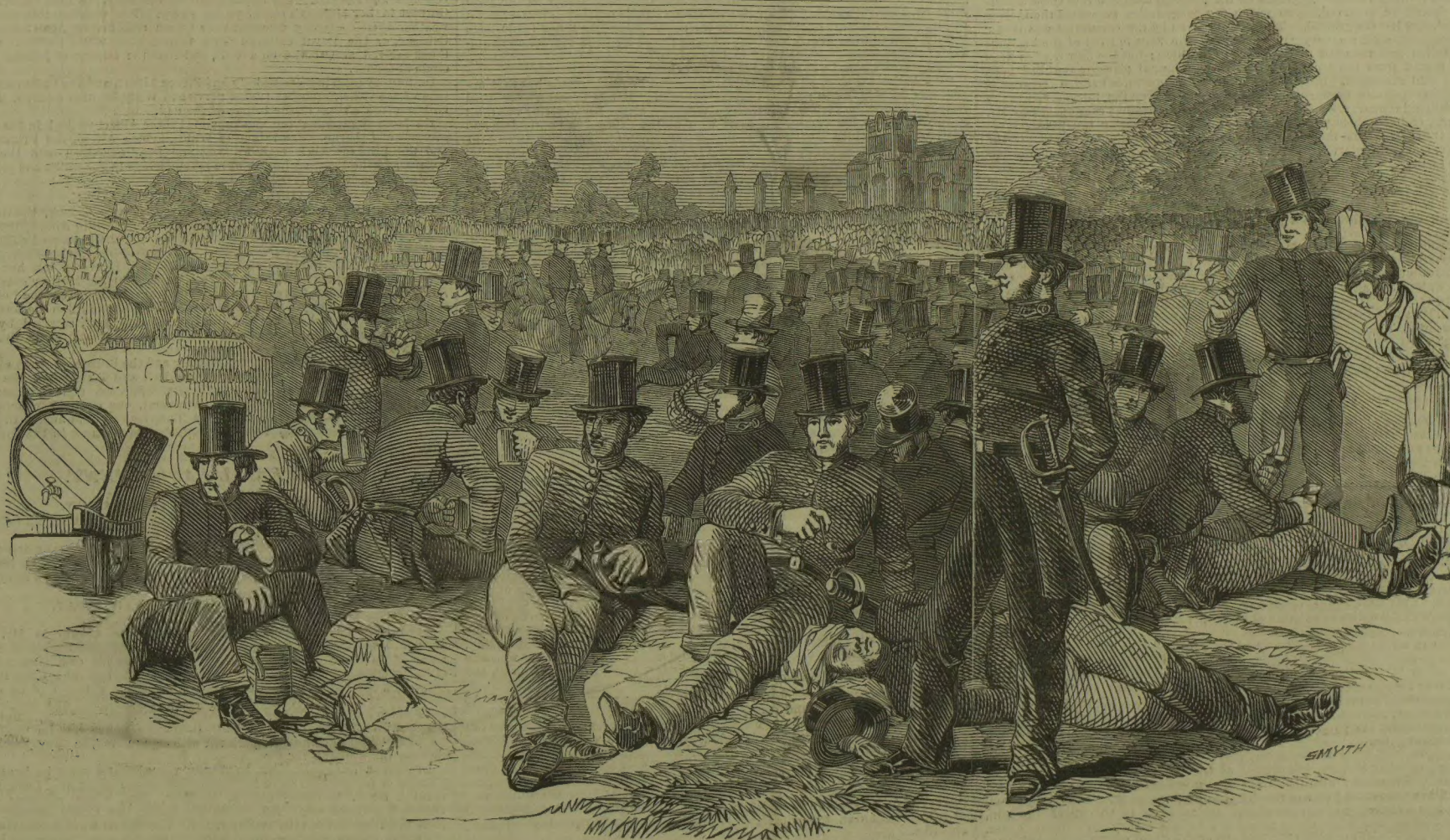
with Alexander expressed their indignation that he so much honoured that old dog Diogenes. Alexander, perceiving their humour, turned to them, and said, 'If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes.' The eyes of Diogenes sparkle with vivacity and wit. The courtiers are admirable.

FAILURE OF THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Monday last, great preparations were made by the Government to prevent meetings which were expected to be held in various parts of the metropolis. Military, armed police, and pensioners were posted in each locality in formidable

array; but the apprehended Chartist demonstration did not take place. No symptom of disturbance showed itself in any part of the town, although it was Whit-Monday. The following localities are noticed as the points at which the demonstrations were to have been particularly made.

BISHOP BONNER'S FIELDS.—From an early hour the people of this neighbourhood evinced their anxiety in reference to the supposed movement, by closing their respective houses of business. By an almost apparent common consent, even the public-houses in the vicinity were closed, and upon some of them announcements were made in rude characters, inscribed in chalk, that the proprietors did not mean to open. In fact, the utmost consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood, and loud and deep were the execrations poured forth by the small shopkeepers and tradesmen in consequence of this futile and unwar-



CHARTIST EXCITEMENT.—THE POLICE FORCE IN BONNER'S-FIELDS, ON MONDAY LAST.

anted interference with their ordinary trade and traffic. Soon after ten o'clock a number of idle boys, some few adults, and, as usual, a sprinkling of women, appeared on the arena; but this concourse, never exceeding in number 300 to 400, retired on the appearance of a squadron of the Life Guards, who subsequently took up their temporary quarters in Gardner's Barn, in the Grove-end-road, ready to act, should any emergency calling for their reappearance arise. They were speedily followed by a force of 80 mounted police, who adopted as their centre the entrance to the new church dedicated to St. James the Less, which formed the object of attack on a former assemblage. This force commanded the southern side of the ground, while other parts of the field were held by the subjoined distribution of the civil force:—Of the K division of the metropolitan police there were mustered, under the command of Superintendent Macquard, 350 men; of the N division, 400 men, under Superintendent Johnston; of the M division, 200 men, under Mr. Superintendent Evans, and of the H Division 150 men, under Mr. Superintendent Medlicot. The whole civil force on duty were under the command of Captain Hay, the assistant police commissioner. The following police magistrates were present:—Mr. Secker, of the Southwark Police Court; Mr. Arnold, of Worship-street, and the Hon. G. C. Norton, of the Lambeth Police Court. Soon after eleven o'clock, about 400 of the armed battalion of the Chelsea pensioners marched on the ground with their bayonets fixed in full marching order, and they occupied as a temporary barracks—the Bethnal-green union workhouse. All remained tranquil, and the Bishop's fields only afforded space for a few idle stragglers, attracted to the spot more by the police and the military display than from any political feeling. Shortly before two o'clock some of the leaders in the Chartist movement came on to the ground, and, as may be supposed, were astounded by the formidable display of physical force ready for their reception. A colloquy ensued between Dr. M'Donnell and the authorities, to this effect: Dr. M'Donnell, addressing one of the inspectors of the K division, inquired if the meeting would be allowed to be held. The officer replied that it would not. Dr. M'Donnell then said he must see a magistrate or one of the principals of the force. On his way he met Mr. Superintendent Johnston, of the R division, and that gentleman assured him that every means would be taken to disperse the meeting.—Dr. M'Donnell thanked him for the intimation, and said, "Then we must see about it." He then sent a message to Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate, and received the same positive answer. Dr. M'Donnell and his friends then departed with a mob of boys and idlers after them, and it was understood that they had abandoned the idea of holding the demonstration. Three o'clock, the hour announced for the meeting, had already elapsed, and no appearance of the promised demonstration exhibited itself. Fortunately, however, about four o'clock a thunderstorm, with heavy rain, served to do more by a clearance of the arena than even the strong police and military force could have effected.

STEPNEY-GREEN.—The preparations for the Whitsun fair went on as usual. When these were completed, there was an influx of holiday-makers, about as great as is usually seen on a wet Whit Monday; but there was nothing of the Chartists.

ISLINGTON-GREEN was perfectly tranquil throughout the day.

CLEKENWELL-GREEN.—At this place extensive preparations were made by the authorities for the preservation of order. A large body of the metropolitan and mounted police force (upwards of 800 in number), and three troops of the Life Guards, were stationed in the immediate neighbourhood, at points whence their services could be made available at a minute's notice. No meeting, however, was held, nor did any occurrence requiring the intervention of even a single policeman take place during the day. Shortly after eleven o'clock a troop of the Life Guards marched on the Green, where they remained for about an hour. As it was obvious that their presence was then unnecessary, and had the effect of collecting a group of strollers, composed principally of women and children, they returned to their quarters, and did not make their appearance again during the day.

CUMBERLAND-MARKET.—This place was appointed by the Chartists as one of the spots on which a demonstration in favour of the People's Charter was to have taken place, and the necessary precautions were accordingly adopted by the authorities. At half-past two o'clock, the appointed hour for the meeting to be held, there were not half-a-dozen people on the spot, nor any attempt at assemblage or a meeting of any kind throughout the day.

HIGHGATE.—It was reported in the afternoon that a large body of Chartists had taken up a commanding position in this peaceful hamlet, and, consequently, that the local authorities had sent off an express for the aid of the military for their dislodgment. On inquiry, however, it was found that the only commotion was that of the elements—the rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, descending in torrents. It is perfectly true that there were armed men observable on the road at intervals—rustics with pitchforks—but they accounted for the possession of these formidable weapons by stating that they were haymakers.

BLACKHEATH.—Up to three o'clock it was expected that a gathering of the Chartists would take place at Blackheath. In the earlier part of the day, however, no appearance of any political assemblage took place, nor before three did anything like such a meeting appear upon the spacious sward. Sundry files passed the Green Man Inn shortly before the hour of three, in the direction of Lewisham, but just about that time the rain began to fall, and if any demonstration was intended, it is quite certain that up to nightfall no meeting took place. Officers connected with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich scoured the ground, but happily their services were not required. All the men in the Arsenal and at the dockyard were under arms, fully prepared to meet the exigency of any outbreak.

During the night a considerable portion of the forces mentioned above were retained in the several localities in which they were stationed, ready at a moment's warning to pounce upon the disturbers if they presented themselves.

CHARTISM IN THE PROVINCES.

YORKSHIRE.—On Monday the Chartists of Leeds, Bradford, and the adjacent towns and villages had what they were pleased to call "a great West Riding demonstration" in favour of "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," on Toftshaw-moor, about eight miles from Leeds and four miles from Bradford. The placards convening the meeting announced that the assemblage would be addressed by Ernest Jones, Esq., of London, and others. The day was fine, and the attendance was proportionately large; but the numbers did not at any time exceed 12,000. Shortly after the Bradford procession had arrived on the ground, with music and tricolored and green flags, Mr. Lamplugh Wickham and Mr. John Rand, two of the magistrates, rode upon the ground, and Mr. Wickham announced that he had been deputed to inform the promoters of the meeting that, if they would undertake not to leave the ground in procession with flags and music, their proceedings would not be disturbed or interrupted; but that it would be the duty of the magistrates to preserve the public peace if it was interrupted by these means. A person on the hustings promised that those conditions should be observed, upon which the magistrates expressed themselves satisfied, and left the ground. The promise given by the committee was so far observed that within a very few minutes all the flags in front of the hustings were furled and removed to the rear or elsewhere; but the four tricolored flags which floated from the four corners of the substantial platform that had been erected still remained. Immediately after the magistrates had left the ground two carrier pigeons were started, doubtless to convey the information to the neighbouring towns. The oratorical part of the proceedings commenced by Mr. J. Harris, of Leeds, being called to the chair, and addressing the persons present. Other speakers followed, and all concurred in the admiration of the Charter, and their determination not to cease agitation until it became the law of the land.

MANCHESTER.—All was quiet here throughout Monday, the Chartists having countermanded their open air-meeting by placard, and appointed an in-door meeting at the Hall of Science in its place. The military, as well as police, however, was in position at the places assigned to them by six o'clock in the evening.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists had an open-air meeting at Birmingham on Sunday afternoon. There were not, however, more than 600 present. A man named Nesbitt presided. The assemblage was addressed by Mr. Kydd, from Glasgow, by G. Mantie, a "physical force man," and others. The speeches of these two persons were violent in the extreme. A Government reporter was present. The meeting dispersed quietly shortly after five o'clock. There was a large civil and military force close at hand, ready, if necessary, for action at a moment's notice.

BRISTOL.—The threatened demonstration of the Chartists here on Whit-Monday did not take place. The men of "physical force" were "nowhere" during the day.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND.—According to the best authorities there are no less than 14,700,000 acres of waste land in the United Kingdom, which statistics have thus apportioned:—

In England	3,454,000 acres
In Wales	530,000 "
In Scotland	5,950,000 "
In Ireland	4,600,000 "
In the British Islands	166,000 "
Total	14,700,000 acres

Assuming that one-fourth of this quantity might, when reclaimed, be brought into annual wheat culture, we have 3,675,000 acres so disposable, which, even in the present inefficient system of husbandry, would produce, at thirty bushels per acre, 13,781,250 quarters of bread corn, a supply equal to the necessities of two-thirds of the entire population of Great Britain.—*Fleming's Policy of a National System of Agricultural Statistics.*

REMOVAL OF ALIENS.—This is one of the acts just passed by the Legislature. It gives power to the Secretary of State or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to order aliens to depart this realm:—1. If aliens wilfully refuse to obey such order, they may be committed to gaol until taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the realm. 2. Aliens disobeying such order shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and shall, at the discretion of the court, be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month for the first offence, and not exceeding twelve months for the second and any subsequent offence. 3. Aliens, on neglecting to obey order, may be given in charge by warrant of Secretary of State or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be conveyed out of the kingdom. Where any alien shall allege any excuse for not complying with order, Privy Council to judge of the sufficiency of the same. 4. Privy Council shall cause a summary of matters alleged against alien to be delivered to him, &c. 5. Judges may admit aliens to bail in all cases, if they see sufficient cause. 6. Where alien shall not have been sent out of the realm within one month after commitment, Judges, &c., empowered, where application has been made, to continue in or discharge such alien out of custody. 7. This act is not to extend to ambassadors or aliens who have resided in the kingdom for three years. 8. Duration of act to be for one year.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Mlle. Jenny Lind, since our last publication, has appeared in three characters—*Adina, Lucia, and Amina*, on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday; her attraction in this repertoire, the "Elisir d'Amore," "Lucia," and the "Sonnambula," being quite sufficient for the present, to render unnecessary an immediate debut in a new part. *Anna Bolena*, and *Ninetta* in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," are to be her next essays. In the two seasons the Swedish Nightingale has been in London, she has studied and represented *Alice*, in Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," *Amina*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula," *Maria*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," *Norma*, *Amalia*, in Verdi's "Masnadieri," *Susanna*, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," *Lucia*, and *Adina* in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore." She is a most painstaking and conscientious artist; and when it is recollected that she has acquired the Italian language since her arrival in this country, her aptitude for foreign tongues is extraordinary. Meyerbeer refers to her learning of the German in three months after her departure from Paris to make her debut at Berlin, as a surprising display of intellectual facility. If Mlle. Jenny Lind should accept the engagements offered to her at the Norwich and Worcester Festivals this year, amateurs may have the opportunity of hearing her sing in Handel's "Messiah," and in Haydn's "Creation," in both which works she has gained such glory in Germany.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" will be the next opera for Madame Tadolini, who will have the advantage of Lablache's support in one of his inimitable comic assumptions.

One of those charming *divertissements*, which M. Perrot alone appears capable of arranging, in which some effective allegorical subject is made the vehicle for the united display of the most celebrated terpsichorean artists, was produced with immense success on Tuesday evening. It is called "Les Quatre Saisons," and is, to our thinking the most effective of its class, looking upon the "Pas de Quatre," the "Pas des Déesses," and "Les Eléments" as the others, and this is no mean praise. Cerito is the representative of *Spring*; Carlotta Grisi enacts *Summer*; Rosati, *Autumn*; and Marie Taglioni, *Winter*; and these fair seasons have each a beautiful train of attendants in symbolical costumes. The effects of the combination of colours produced by these *corymbes* constantly changing their positions about the stage, form the most charming *tableaux* than can be conceived. Of course each of the leading *danseuses* has a single *pas*; and when these are concluded they unite in a general display, bounding, spinning, and all but flying about the stage, with most admirable grace and spirit.

The applause of the very crowded audience was most enthusiastic; and at the conclusion of the *divertissement* M. Perrot received a well earned compliment by being called on the stage, together with the four ladies, amidst an increased storm of approbation.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most brilliant houses of the season signaled the performance of Rossini's "Donna del Lago" on Saturday night.

On Tuesday night Mlle. Viardot appeared in the opera of "I Capuleti e Montecchi," as *Romeo*. A greater success than that of Madame Viardot is not on record; it was the triumph of mind over matter—it was the creation of Shakspeare's *Romeo*, out of the flimsiest materials provided by the composers.

Bellini has written an overture, but, even with Costa's band, no effect could be produced. The introduction—a chorus of Capulet partisans—the air of *Tebaldo* "E serbata," in twelve-eight time, and its cabaletta, "L'amo," were of no interest. The aria *d'entrata* of *Romeo*, who comes as ambassador for the Montagues to propose a cessation of the feuds between Guelphs and Ghibellines, nobly declaimed by Viardot, had no musical merit; and only her fine energy in the cabaletta, "La tremenda ultrice spara," ensured her the honour of a recall. The opening romanza of *Giulietta*, with its harp accompaniment, nicely sung by Mlle. Castellani, is an ungrateful air. The duo between *Romeo* and *Giulietta*, "Si fuggire," is in three movements—two unmeaning allegros, with an andante in the middle; in which a cadenza, composed by Viardot, was so exquisitely sung by the two artists as to command an instantaneous *encore*, and their *abandon* in the last a special ovation. The chorus, "Lieta notte," was remarkable for an elegant under-current of instrumentation, descriptive of the Capulet fête. The finale of this act, in which *Romeo* is discovered with *Juliet*, having been introduced through the friendly agency of *Friar Laurence* into the palace, is the best writing in the first act. The quintette, sung by Viardot, Castellani, Mel, Polonini, and Marini, contained some rich harmonies; and the working up of the mingled passions of the contending factions, with the despair of the lovers, was ingenious and spirited. Viardot came out with electrical force, and the call before the curtain was unanimous. The second act, after a scene, brilliantly executed by Mlle. Castellani, in which *Juliet* swallows the sleeping potion administered by the *Friar*, terminated with a duo between *Romeo* and the fiery *Tybalt*. It opens with a delicious clarinet obligato, so beautifully interpreted by Lazarus as to receive a round of applause. Just as the rival suitors to *Juliet*'s hand are about to fight the organ's peal is heard, and through a latticed gallery a funeral procession is seen to pass. This had a beautiful effect—the death of *Juliet* is thus made known to *Romeo*. Viardot's acting was superb. Her rush from window to window to catch a glimpse of the *cortège*, and then sinking on the ground overwhelmed with despair, were noble conceptions.

The third act, by Vaccai, has some strong points, and is altogether of a more elevated character than Bellini's version. The scene is the Tomb of the Capulets, affording Grieve an opportunity for scenic display, which, as usual, he has turned to the best account. After a weak chorus of mourners over the vault enclosing *Juliet*'s remains, *Romeo* comes in with his attendants to open the tomb and then to expire on her grave. The acting and singing of Viardot throughout this scene can only find one word to characterise it—it was sublime. Never did the accents of intense grief, of utter desolation, of deep unmitigated despair, receive a more eloquent interpreter. The scene was listened to with breathless silence—every auditor seemed excited principally at this delineation of woe. Her voice was herein heard, in its rich, sonorous contralto tones; in the two acts she sang purely as a soprano, and there is no *artiste* living but Viardot who exhibits this wonderful compass. After the recitative she gave the air "Ah se tu dormi," bending over *Juliet*'s body, with passionate tenderness—it was a soul-stirring lament, an eloquent cry of the heart, every note being touching to the last degree, and the sobs and choked utterance of the mourner being terribly real. To the profound silence and earnest attention of the house, succeeded a display of rapturous excitement, vented in prolonged cheering and ovations.

The *Juliet* of Madame Castellani was an interesting performance, evincing more dramatic sensibility than she has hitherto manifested in any other character.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was resumed, with Grisi as the Queen, Mlle. Corbali *Lady Jane Seymour*, Albani as the page *Smeaton*, Tagliacoco *Rocheford*, Tamburini *Henry VIII.*, and Mario *Percy*—a great combination of talent in the cast. After the opera, Albani gave her scene from "Betty," introducing her admired "Tyrolienne;" and Madame Viardot and Tamburini repeated their comic duo, "Ah! guardate."

"La Gazza Ladra" will be revived next week.

On Tuesday evening, after the opera, Mlle. Lucile Grahm made her first appearance at this theatre in M. Casati's ballet of "Manon Lescaut," produced here last season for Fanny Elssler. The reception of the fair *danseuse* was most gratifying. She has come back to us with all the expressive pantomime and graceful action which first gave her, at once, such a leading position among the stars of the ballet at our opera. She never danced so well: nor did the ballet lose any of its attractions by the substitution of Mlle. Grahm for the former representative, as the heroine. She succeeded in warming up the audience, upon whom the reproach has been thrown of not sufficiently appreciating the terpsichorean art, to the highest degree of enthusiasm; and towards the close of the ballet was literally overwhelmed with their applause. The gorgeous "Fête des Fleurs" in "Nirène," attracts by the beauty of its *tableaux*; but Mlle. Lucile Grahm will command equal, if not superior, houses, by her exceeding grace and attractive manner of clearly expressing the progress of the action of the ballet.

THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE AT DRURY-LANE.

One of the most disgraceful riots we ever chanced to witness took place on Monday evening in this theatre, on the occasion of the French company from M. Alexandre Dumas' theatre in Paris making their first appearance in his drama of "Monte Cristo."

The house was very full soon after the doors opened, but there was that preponderance of coats and hats, and restless movement of the audience, which usually foretells a theatrical row. "God save the Queen," played by the band, and lustily encored by the audience, was received with loud cheering; but immediately this was finished, before the first bars of the overture had been played, the hooting, whistling, and shrieking began, and lasted without intermission for three hours, the whole of the drama—for it was played through to the end—passing in dumb show. M. Jullien appeared in the course of the second act; but after vainly attempting to gain a hearing for ten or fifteen minutes, was compelled to retire, after informing the malcontents, as well as he was able by pantomime, that their money should be returned. After that several persons started up to address the house, but could not get a chance of being heard.

We should state that the management, evidently expecting an opposition, had caused small bills to be distributed about the house before the doors opened, entirely denying that they had for their object any interference with the interests of the profession in London, and stating that they merely felt desirous of presenting to an English audience a few representations of the most celebrated works of M. Dumas, in the hope that a public so alive to the excellences of literature and the arts would witness their efforts with curiosity, if not with favour which it would be their endeavour to merit, concluding with asking, from the loyalty and good feeling of a London public, the honourable welcome due to honourable exertions. This was an honest and respectful appeal, and alone should have turned away the storm of ruffianly abuse that afterwards broke upon them, and which was continued with an unrelenting malignity until the last rioter left the theatre.

It is not to be supposed that, under these circumstances, we should be expected to criticise the acting. But, having seen the same piece in Paris, played by the same company, we can inform those who were present that, in M. Melingue's performance of *Monte Cristo*, they might have enjoyed, had they given him a fair hearing, one of the best pieces of melo-dramatic acting at present to be witnessed anywhere—either in England or Paris. The scenery was very good; the double-dungeon of *Dantes* and the old *Abbé Faria*, and the platform of the Chateau d'If, with the Mediterranean by moonlight, being especially effective.

We deeply regret this uproar of Monday evening. We regret that English actors of any class, were they no better than supernumeraries, should have placed themselves in a position so little creditable to them, or so likely to sink them in the eyes of the respectable portion of their patrons; and, above all, we regret the unfavourable impression which it must create against us in Paris,

after the noise made here about the expulsion of the English labourers from France. But let us assure the Parisians that this disgraceful uproar arose entirely from a few interested parties, and their colleagues—that the respectable portion of the audience were really disgusted at the proceedings; and that to take them as an index of the feelings of the English public towards talented and praiseworthy actors, would be as absurd as unjust. The manner in which Madame Lacressonnière and Mlle. Debrout were attacked and hooted at, will make every English gentleman anxious to wash his hands of having taken a part in the disturbance.

HAYMARKET.

One of the best proofs that an English audience is only too ready to patronise an original play well performed was offered at this theatre on Wednesday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean made their first appearance, in London, as *Evelyn* and *Clara*, in Sir Edward Lytton's comedy of "Money." The cast was very strong, and may not be without interest to the play-goers. The parts of *Lady Franklyn*, *Graves*, and *Georgiana Vesey*, were performed by their original representatives, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Webster, and Miss F. Horton. *Stout* was played by Mr. Keeley; *Captain Dudley Smooth* by Mr. Wigan; *Sir Frederick Blount* by Mr. H. Vandenhoff; and *Sir John Vesey* by Mr. Tilbury. Of these the palm of excellence must be awarded to Mrs. Charles Kean, who, as the heroine, to our thinking, even surpassed all her previous characters. Never did we see her power of portraying womanly gentleness and grace to better advantage. Without the slightest apparent effort she produced the most effective points, whether of pathos or high-souled struggling with her feelings; and the effect she produced upon the audience was as singular as it was powerful. In one scene there was scarcely a dry eye in the theatre. She was ably seconded by Mr. Kean, who performed throughout with very great feeling and intensity, never, in the most impassioned scenes, losing the well-bred ease and bearing of the gentleman—so essential to the correct interpretation of the character. Mr. Wigan's *Smooth* was admirably dressed; indeed it was a perfect picture; and his acting was no less excellent. He contrived to make the rôle of real importance; and stood out well from the line of second parts. It may be conceived that Mr. Keeley was humorous enough as the worthy politician, *Stout*; and Mr. Tilbury played his best in *Vesey*. The original actors in the comedy are too well appreciated to require criticism. Nothing could pass off better than did the entire play. It is a charming comedy, full of graceful writing, and replete with interest, arising, in a natural and agreeable manner, from events and customs of society belonging to our own times.

Thursday evening was a great night for the LYCEUM. The "Beggar's Opera" was produced with a strength of cast that we do not remember to have seen equalled, and succeeded beyond expectation, promising to be an attractive feature in the bills for some time.

At the SURREY, our old favourite, Mr. T. P. Cooke, has re-appeared once more in his famous character of *William*, in Mr. Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan," to the great delight and glory of the transpontine audiences. He comes back to us with all his inimitable powers of depicting nautical character as "the only representative of the British sailor," such as we have always known him; and long may he continue in good health and strength to draw crowds to see him, on whatever deck he may choose to appear. His "belays," and "avast heavings" have the true ring about them; and we firmly believe in his power of fighting six "Mounseers" at once, after boarding their own ship. We expect that his engagement will be more profitable than the performance of "Don Carlos"—a tragedy written some years ago by Lord John Russell, which has been carefully placed on the stage, and well acted; but is not altogether a piece of the kind likely to enlist the sympathies of a Surrey holiday audience.

At ASTLEY'S, Mr. Batty has come out in great force, and brought all the large resources of his theatre into play, in a new equestrian spectacle, called "Marmion; or, the Battle of Flodden Field," founded, it is scarcely necessary to say, upon Sir Walter Scott's poem. The subject is well chosen, affording great capabilities for scenic display and pageantry, all of which have been seized upon and made the most of. After some capital Scenes in the Circle, "Timour the Tartar" was represented—one of the oldest and most popular of our equestrian dramas—so that those who delighted in this class of entertainment had little complaint to make against the programme put forth for their holiday evening's amusement.

With the exception of the SURREY and ASTLEY'S, none of the theatres produced any novelty for Whit-Monday; nor did any of them fill very well until the unfavourable weather continuing drove the holiday-makers to prefer in-door amusements—the greater part of the professed playgoers having gone to Drury Lane in anticipation of some excitement. The HAYMARKET put up "The Wife's Secret," Mr. Sterling Coyne's "Pas de Fascination," and "The Castle of Otranto." The ADELPHI gave its patrons the last drama of "Harvest Home," the last farce of "Going to the Derby," and "The Double-Bedded Room;" and at the LYCEUM, Mr. Shirley Brooks' vaudeville of "Anything for a Change," with "The-sens and Ariadne," and "The Scarrow," made a sufficiently attractive bill. Madame Anna Thillon and Mlle. Auréli appeared at the PRINCESS'; the former in her old popular character in "The Crown Diamonds," and the latter in the ballet of "Esmeralda."

The wet weather was sadly against all the *al fresco* places of amusement. The manager of Vauxhall kept his faith with the public by opening the Gardens; but, as it may be imagined, to a very limited number of visitors. The Royal property was, however, very well attended the next evening, the principal attraction being the Nigger melodist, Juba, whom Mr. Dickens has immortalised in his "American Notes," who performs under the direction of Mr. Pell—our old friend "Bones" of the St. James's Theatre. Juba is a dancer of extraordinary activity; but let Boz himself speak of his efforts:—"Suddenly the lively hero dashes in to the rescue. Instantly the fiddler grins, and goes at it tooth and nail; there is new energy in the tambourine; new laughter in the dancers; new brightness in the very candles. Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut; snapping his fingers, rolling his eyes, turning in his knees, presenting the backs of his legs in front, spinning about on his toes and heels like nothing but the man's fingers on the tambourine; dancing with two left legs, two right legs—two wooden legs, and two wire legs, two spring legs—all sorts of legs and no legs what is this to him? And in what walk of life, or dance of life, does man ever get such stimulating applause as thunders about him when, having danced his partner off her feet, and himself too, he finishes by calling for something to drink, with a chuckle of a million of counterfeit Jim Crows in one inimitable sound!" The horsemanship is clever, the view of Constantinople well arranged, and the fireworks of the usual excellence.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left Osborne for London. His Royal Highness was conveyed from Osborne Pier to Gosport in her Majesty's steam yacht *Fairy*. The unfavourable state of the weather during the day prevented the Queen and Prince Albert from leaving Osborne, or the Royal children from taking their usual airings. Sir James Clark arrived at Osborne on a visit, and had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine Service in Whippingham Church. The Royal children took airings in the course of the day.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise; and the Princess Helena and the Princess Louisa were taken airings in the walks and plantations. Sir James Clark has left Osborne for town.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

On Wednesday afternoon, at ten minutes past two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Hon. Miss Macdonald, Major-General Bowles, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Col. Buckley, and Col. Bouvier, left her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, crossed in her Majesty's steam-yacht *Fairy* to Gosport, and travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. On arriving at the Nine Elms station the august party proceeded in several of the Royal carriages and four, escorted by a party of light dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at five minutes past six o'clock.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and the Princesses Anna and Amelia of Saxe-Weimar and suite visited the new hall and library and the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. They were received by Mr. Swanton (Queen's Counsel), the treasurer, Mr. Purton Cooper (Queen's Counsel), one of the benchers, and the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the preacher. The illustrious visitors added their signatures to those of other Royal and distinguished personages in the ancient book of the society.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met to-day for the first time after the Whitsun holidays, but transacted no business of any importance.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE.—The MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE regretted that he was unable to lay on their lordships' table the complete correspondence between the Government of this country and that of Spain until Friday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House re-assembled after the Whitsun recess. DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.—In answer to Mr. Banks, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the departure of the Spanish Ambassador from the Court of St. James' was not the result of a recall by his own Government, but of the communications which had passed between him and Lord Palmerston respecting the recent transactions at Madrid. On a future day he would lay their correspondence upon the table of the house, together with the correspondence which had immediately preceded the departure of Sir H. Bulwer from the Spanish capital. The noble Lord then gave notice that he would, on the next day (Friday) make his statement with regard to the West Indies, before moving the order of the day.

LEICESTER ELECTION.—Mr. STAFFORD moved that a writ be issued for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Leicester, in the room of Sir J. Walmesley and R. Gardner, Esq., whose elections had been declared null and void. After some discussion, the House divided. For the motion, 6; against it, 129; majority, 123. The motion was accordingly lost.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House then entered upon the further consideration of the report on this bill. After some short discussion the report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time, on Monday next.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and, after a long debate, the first clause was passed, on division, by a majority of 108 to 39. The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

LITERATURE.

HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS. By the Author of "Rienzi," "The Last of the Barons," &c. 3 vols. Bentley.

In a dedicatory epistle to his friend, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., the author of this work explains it to be the result of a long-cherished idea of founding an historical romance on "the Norman Conquest—our Trojan War; an epoch beyond which our learning seldom induces our imagination to ascend." With the characters, events, and physiognomy of the period before the Conquest Sir E. L. Bulwer felt the ordinary reader to be unfamiliar; and in the choice of the best means of educating him for the task lay the main consideration: whether to treat the subject merely as a romance, or to supply the reader with the requisite research as he proceeded, and thus fairly and truly carry him with the author, into the real records of the time. Sir Bulwer Lytton, fortified by Mr. D'Eyncourt's encouragement, has chosen the latter method; and, seating himself in his friend's Gothic chamber, amid majestic folios, giants of the gone world, he has produced a work of three bulky volumes, extending through some 1100 pages. Still, the period is a very attractive one; and we are pleased to learn that if this tale meet with the same indulgent favour as "The Last of the Barons," the author may venture further into the wide field; and "Harold" may be the first of "a series of fictions genuinely illustrating our earlier history, though its romance may be rendered no unprofitable accompaniment to the history itself."

The portraiture of the great characters of the period has been the author's great aim: "to show more clearly the motives and policy of the agents in an event the most memorable in Europe; and to convey a definite, if general, notion of the human beings, whose brains schemed, and whose hearts beat, in that realm of shadows which lies behind the Norman Conquest." Hence, the author has been faithful to the leading historical incidents in the grand tragedy of Harold; the fictitious part of the narrative being confined chiefly to the private life, "with its domain of incident and passion, which is the legitimate appanage of novelist or poet."

The superstitions of the age are made to assist the machinery of the tale; and this by the introduction of the Danish Vala, in a mystical personage, named Hilda, who, though not in history, shows "what large, if dim, remains of the ancient 'heathenness' still kept their ground on the Saxon soil, contending with and contrasting the monkish superstitions by which they were ultimately replaced." The patriot Harold, and the fierce and plotting William, are, of course, the heroes of the story. Then we have Hilda, "the Danish Vala;" Edith, betrothed to Harold, but eventually set aside for another; the patient Edward the Confessor; with Earl Godwin, Tostig, and a host of others, who figure on the canvas of history.

The story opens on the 2nd of May, 1052, when many a mead lay fair and green beyond the village of Charing; and behind the Isle of Thorney (amidst the brakes and briars of which were then rising fast and fair the Hall and Abbey of Westminster), many a wood lay dark in the starlight, along the slopes rising above the dark Strand, with its numerous canals or dykes; and on either side of the great road into Kent, flutes and horns sounded far and near through the green places; and laughter and song, and the cracking of breaking boughs. The first incident is at the house of Hilda, an old Roman villa converted into a Saxon home, where are seated

HILDA AND EDITH.

"The appliances of the chamber showed the rank and wealth of the owner. At that period the domestic luxury of the rich was infinitely greater than has been generally supposed. The industry of the women decorated wall and furniture with needlework and hangings; and as a Theng forfeited his rank if he lost his lands, so the higher orders of an aristocracy rather of wealth than birth had, usually, a certain portion of superfluous riches, which served to flow towards the bazaars of the East, and the nearer markets of Flanders and Saracenic Spain.

"In this room the walls were draped with silken hangings richly embroidered. On a beautiful were ranged horns tipped with silver, and a few vessels of pure gold. A small circular table in the centre was supported by symbolical monster quaintly carved. At one side of the wall, on a long settle, some half-a-dozen handmaids were employed in spinning; remote from them, and near the window, sat a woman advanced in years, and of a mien and aspect singularly majestic. Upon a small tripod before her was a Runic manuscript, and an inkstand of elegant form, with a silver graphium, or pen. At her feet reclined a girl somewhat about the age of sixteen, her long fair hair parted across her forehead, and falling far down her shoulders. Her dress was a linen under tunic, with long sleeves, rising high to the throat, and, without one of the modern artificial restraints of the shape, the simple belt sufficed to show the slender proportions and delicate outline of the wearer. The colour of the dress was of the purest white, but its hems, or borders, were richly embroidered. This girl's beauty was something marvellous. In a land proverbial for fair women, it had already obtained her the name of 'the fair.' In that beauty were blended, not as yet without a struggle for mastery, the two expressions seldom united in one countenance, the soft and noble; indeed, in the whole aspect there was the evidence of some internal struggle; the intelligence was not yet complete; the soul and heart were not yet united; and Edith the Christian maid dwelt in the home of Hilda the heathen prophetess. The girl's blue eyes, rendered dark by the shade of their long lashes, were fixed intently upon the stern and troubled countenance which was bent upon her own, but bent with that abstract gaze which shows that the soul is absent from the sight. So sate Hilda, and so reclined her grandchild Edith."

Whilst Edith and Hilda are in conversation, there arrive Edward the Confessor and another, on a visit to the English Court. This was

WILLIAM, COUNT OF NORMANDY.

"Edith instinctively raised her eyes, and, once fixed upon the knight, they seemed chained as by a spell. His vest, of a crimson so dark that it seemed black beside the snowy garb of the Confessor, was edged by a deep band of embroidered gold; leaving perfectly bare his firm, full throat—firm and full as a column of granite—a short jacket or manteline of fur, pendant from the shoulders, left developed in all its breadth a breast that seemed meet to stay the march of an army; and on the left arm, curved to support the falcon, the vast muscles rose, round and gnarled, through the close sleeve. In height he was really but little above the stature of many of those present; nevertheless, so did his port, his air, the nobility of his large proportions, fill the eye, that he seemed to tower immeasurably above the rest. His countenance was yet more remarkable than his form; still in the prime of youth, he seemed at the first glance younger, at the second older, than he was. At the first glance younger, for his face was perfectly shaven, without even the moustache which the Saxon courtier, in imitating the Norman, still declined to surrender; and the smooth visage and bare throat sufficed in themselves to give the air of youth to that dominant and imperious presence. His small scull-cap left unconcealed his forehead, shaded with short thick hair, uncurled, but black and glossy as the wings of a raven. It was on that forehead that time had set its trace; it was knit into a frown over the eyebrows; lines deep as furrows crossed its broad, but not elevated expanse. That frown spoke of hasty ire and the habit of stern command; those furrows spoke of deep thought and plotting scheme; the one betrayed but temper and circumstance; the other, more noble, spoke of the character and of the intellect. The face was square, and the regard lion-like; the mouth—small, and even beautiful in outline—had a sinister expression in its exceeding firmness; and the jaw—vast, solid, as if bound in iron—showed obstinate, ruthless, determined will; such a jaw as belongs to the tiger among beasts, and the conqueror amongst men; such as it is seen in the effigies of Caesar, of Cortes, of Napoleon. That presence was well calculated to command the admiration of women not less than the awe of men. But no admiration mingled with the terror that seized the girl as she gazed long and wistful upon the knight. The fascination of the serpent on the bird held her mute and frozen. Never was that face forgotten; often in after-life it haunted her in the noonday, it frowned upon her dreams."

In this volume, the first, we have a portrait of Harold; a graphic picture of Hawking, in which William's hawk is ominously victor; a sketch of Lanfranc, and his interview with William; of his marriage with Matilda, the Maid of Flanders, as Lanfranc had told; a sketch of the Witanagemot; and a few incidents, which it is difficult to detach, and comprise within our narrow space. There are, likewise, some picturesque views of ancient London, sketched as King Edward and Duke William rode from Southwark, by the old bridge, to the village of Charing and the Isle of Thorney.

The second volume opens with Harold at Dunwich, the capital of his earldom, but now swallowed up by the sea—hostile element to the House of Godwin! King Edward is keeping court at Windshore (Windsor), with Godwin and his sons; and no subject of England, since the race of Cerdic sat upon the throne, ever entered the courtyard of Windshore with such train and such state. "Not then the stately castle we now behold, which is of the masonry of a prouder race, nor in the same site, but two miles distant, on the winding of the river shore (whence it took its name), a rude building partly of timber, and partly of Roman brick, adjoining a large monastery, and surrounded by a small hamlet, constituted the palace of the Saint-King. So rode the Earl and his four fair sons, all abreast, into the courtyard of Windshore." Harold is among them; and while here, Godwin is stricken with apoplexy, and dies, *selon* the old chroniclers. The next main incident is

THE BETROTHMENT OF HAROLD AND EDITH.

"Have I not told thee, son of Godwin," said the Vala, solemnly, 'that Edith's skein of life was enwoven with thine? Dost thou deem that my charms have not explored the destiny of the last of my race? Know that it is in the decrees of the fates that ye are to be united, never more to be divided. Know that there shall come a day, though I can see not its morrow, and it lies dim and afar, which shall be the most glorious of thy life, and on which Edith and fame shall be thine—the day of thy nativity, on which hitherto all things have prospered with thee. In vain against the stars preach the moon and the priest: what shall be, shall be. Wherefore, take hope and joy, O Children of Time! And now, as I join your hands, I betroth your souls!'"

"Rapture unalloyed and unprophetic, born of love deep and pure, shone in the eyes of Harold, as he clasped the hand of his promised bride. But an involuntary and mysterious shudder passed over Edith's frame, and she leant close, close, for support upon Harold's breast. And, as if by a vision, there rose distinct in her memory, a stern brow, a form of power and terror—the brow and the form of him who but once again in her waking life the Prophetess had told her she should behold. The vision passed away in the warm clasp of those protecting arms; and looking up into Harold's face, she there beheld the mighty and deep delight that transuded itself at once into her own soul.

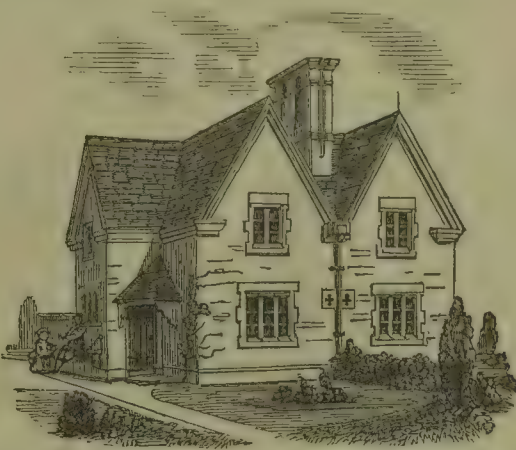
"Then Hilda, placing one hand over their heads, and raising the other towards heaven, all radiant with bursting stars, said in her deep and thrilling tones—'Attest the betrothal of these young hearts, O ye powers that draw nature to

nature by spells which no galdra can trace, and have wrought in the secrets of creation no mystery so perfect as love. Attest it, thou temple, thou altar!—attest it, O sun and O air! While the forms are divided, may the souls cling together—sorrow with sorrow, and joy with joy. And when, at length, bride and bridegroom are one,—O stars, may the trouble with which ye are charged have exhausted its burden; may no danger molest, and no malice disturb, but over the marriage bed shine in peace, O ye stars!"

"Up rose the moon. May's nightingale called its mate from the breathless boughs; and so Edith and Harold were betrothed by the grave of the son of Cerdic. And from the line of Cerdic had come, since Ethelbert, all the Saxon kings who with sword and with sceptre had reigned over Saxon England."

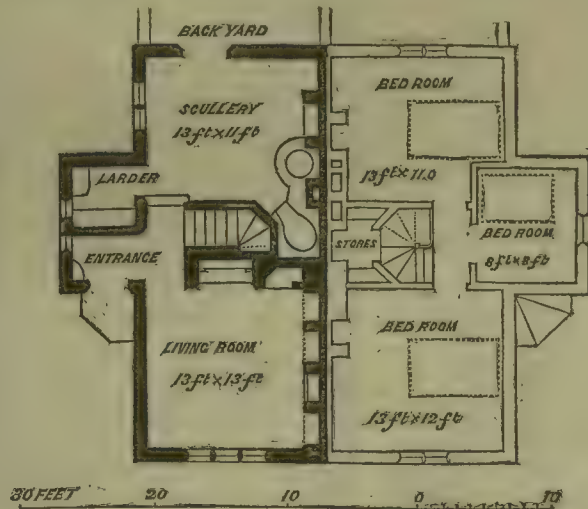
(To be concluded in our next.)

COTTAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.



In our Journal for June 3, we gave an illustrated plan for a pair of cottages for agricultural districts, issued by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Industrious Classes. In our present Number we give a design for a pair of cottages adapted for a somewhat better class of tenants; and for which the Society of Arts, has just awarded the first prize in this class of competitors.

We are glad to find that so much attention is being directed to this important subject; and have great pleasure in being the means of promoting so laudable an object by illustrating the designs referred to.



It will be seen, on reference to the accompanying plan, that this design provides upon the ground story an entrance-lobby, a living-room, a scullery fitted up with every requisite for cooking, a larder, and a coal-place under the stairs; whilst on the chamber story are three bed-rooms, two of which have fire-places. It also provides a good-sized store-room, midway between the two floors, and is apportioned from off the stairs. The pigsty, dust-place, and other conveniences, are intended to be erected at a suitable distance from the house, this being considered preferable to their forming any part of the main structure.

The walls throughout are proposed to be built of brick, and the roof covered with plain Staffordshire tiles. The eaves and gable cornices are intended to be executed in round-end bricks; and by being covered with the tiles they will form a neat and substantial finish to the roof. The window and doorway dressings are to be in stone; one compartment in each window to have a casement and frame of cast zinc, and the glass to be fitted close up to the stonework and pointed with cement. The stairs are intended to be formed of 3-inch tooled Yorkshire stone treads and risers, built into the walls as they are carried up. The timbers of the floors being exposed to view are to be planed and chamfered, and these, with the rest of the woodwork, are to be stained, and afterwards coated with boiled oil and varnish. It will be evident, that, according to this mode of construction, an unusual degree of durability would be effected, and which, as regards the exterior, it would not require the aid of paint to maintain.

Considerable attention has been given to the mode of warming and ventilating, and the plan suggested is at once simple and economical; the arrangement which is proposed for the latter being available in a great measure for the former.

It will be seen on reference to the section, that the floor of the scullery is two steps lower than the floor of the living-room, which will allow of the circulation of hot water from the boiler of the scullery to a coil of pipes placed on the floor of the living-room; and this coil is proposed to be fixed in a recess or chamber formed by the side of the fire-place. Into this chamber fresh air is admitted by a flue built in the external wall, and entering into the chamber underneath the floor; the external aperture being about seven feet above the ground, as shown in the elevation; the orifice of the same to be covered with perforated sheet copper.

A constant supply of fresh warm air would, by this means, be admitted into the living-room, through the regulator in front of the hot-air chamber. As a means of egress for the foul air, a separate flue is provided, the aperture of which would be immediately underneath the ceiling, and would be supplied with one of Dr. Arnott's valves; thus a perfect ventilation would not only be obtained, but a means of warmth provided, which, excepting in very severe weather, when the fire-place can be used, would be found sufficient for every purpose. Flues may be so arranged, that this principle of ventilation may be extended to the bed-rooms: for this the heat remaining in the pipes at night would be sufficient; but, in all cases, a ventilator should be fixed in the ceiling of each bed-room, to allow of the foul air passing away through the roof. In the scullery a flue is also provided for the escape of the steam, &c.; these flues being carried up between the others, and terminating with gabled slate coverings, between the open interstices of the chimney-shaft.



LIVING ROOM.

As it is intended that all the cooking and work of the house should be done in the scullery, this place is, therefore, proposed to be fitted up with every requisite for that purpose. Besides the brick oven, which, with the coal store, the increased height gained in the scullery by the two steps allows of being erected underneath the stairs, &c., there is a copper and a cooking range. The latter is

intended to be fitted up with a large boiler, an oven, and a grates with fall-down flap. Provision should be made in the side of the fire-place to shut off the water from the hot-air chamber when needful. The supply of water to the house would, of course, depend upon the locality; a soft-water cistern is here provided underneath the larder. Under any circumstances a pump will be necessary, and this is intended to be so constructed as to keep the hot water apparatus constantly filled, and at the same time to answer the ordinary purposes.

We have not space to illustrate or describe all the details exhibited in the explanatory drawings, among which there is one showing a very simple and effective mode of opening and securing the casements: suffice it to say, that considerable ingenuity has been displayed in contrivance and arrangement of the same, and that they will doubtless tend greatly to the comfort and satisfaction of the occupant.

The author of this design is Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham. The second prize given by the Society of Arts in this competition was presented to Mr. J. J. Nicholl, of London.

No less than 61 designs were submitted to the society in the above competition.

Both Cottages are alike in plan; thus, it has been only necessary to give one ground story and a chamber story. A perspective view of the pair of Cottages heads the article; and lastly, is the Living Room, the fittings of which are of a superior description.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

WESTMINSTER.—On Monday a meeting of the parishioners of St. Anne's, Soho, was held in the vestry-room, to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants with regard to the declaration of Lord John Russell, that the people of this country do not require any further Parliamentary reform; and whether, in fact, their opinions were not in opposition to that declaration. Both the members for Westminster were present. Mr. Child, the senior churchwarden, occupied the chair. The following resolutions, on which a petition to Parliament was founded, was agreed to:—That Lord John Russell's assertion that the people of England do not require any further reform in the House of Commons, is totally opposed to truth, and evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country. That it is the opinion of this meeting, in order to secure the stability of the institutions of the country, and maintain public tranquillity, it is necessary; 1. That the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include all householders; 2. That the votes shall be taken by ballot; 3. That the duration of Parliament shall not exceed three years; 4. That the apportionment of members to the population shall be made more equal.

During the week meetings have been held in various parts of the country for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for a revision of taxation and a reduction in the expenditure of public money; viz. at Hereford, Preston, Falmouth, Doncaster, Aylesbury, Truro, Brighton, Cambridge, Canterbury, Leeds, &c., &c.

The Bishop of London will consecrate the new burial-ground at Isleworth, on Wednesday, June 21.

Count Ezakoff and suite embarked, on Tuesday evening, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship *Caledonia* for Ilamburgh.

Numerous and very large excursion-trains from various parts of the country, particularly the Midland districts, have brought up vast numbers of persons to the metropolis during the Whitsun holidays.

CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN.

DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

No. II.—THE CROSSING-SWEEPER.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

THE Crossing-Sweeper cannot fairly be classed amongst our bare-faced beggars, for he really does something for his livelihood, little although it be; and there is a legitimate look about his broom stump far more respectable in our eyes than that clumsy blind, a box of lucifers. Neither is he, generally speaking, a very persevering supplicant; indeed, there is often such a mixture of jest and earnest in the expression of his countenance, that you throw him "a copper" for the fun of the thing, believing fully that he never expected it. No doubt he has a way of his own of "making up his book;" of taking so many against the field, that, if a thousand pass him in a given number of minutes, he can make sure of winning, so far as the odds of 999 go to one. Beside these chances he has his regular patrons, gentlemen who, when they have no halfpence, recognise him by a nod, as if to say, "All right; I have not forgotten; next time;" which calls forth a bow as low as the upper rim of his stump. Then he has another appeal, which is irresistible, and that is, the instant he sees a benevolent-looking gentleman approaching, of commencing sweeping all the way before him, with short, quick, rapid strokes, always contriving to keep about a yard ahead; and, having finished, he makes his politest bend, as much as to say, "Can you resist that?" Should the gentleman put his hand in his pocket and only pull out his handkerchief, the Crossing-Sweeper is, of course, greatly disappointed. Then there are a class of well-dressed "Gents," to whom he never deigns to take off his hat. He knows them well—they pick out the cleanest spots, but never pay. Should any remark be made about them by the neighbouring waterman, he either sticks out his thumb, or, placing his hand aside his mouth, gives spiteful utterance to the word "Snobs!" He hates to see the road mended: a load of granite is to him, for a few days, absolute ruin; he cannot sweep it, it is so loose; and no one will walk over it who can find another path. All he can do is to fit the stones together as soon as he can; and they require a great deal of coaxing to make them lie lovingly together. A dry, fine day is another matter—he is at his post if wanted—if it does not rain it is no fault of his. But he likes wet weather uncommonly, for he seems to have a claim upon us then. For our part, when we are short of halfpence, we often tramp boldly through the unswept mud at such a season; and, as old Pepys would have said, "this puzzles him mightily."

After all, we fear a great many of the Crossing-Sweepers are sad impostors; we always suspect those who either wear old soldiers' jackets, or plant themselves on Sundays facing the entrances of chapels. The latter, if interrogated, have mostly got old mothers laid up with typhus fever, or wives who have not been out of bed for no end of days: the one preys upon the lovers of peace, the other sticks close to practical piety; for who, after a good sermon on charity, can keep their hands out of their pockets? Your church or chapel Crossing-Sweeper has endless short pithy prayers cut and dried, which seem admirably to suit all his customers; then he is so kind to poor old women and little children, handing them across gratis, and sending them home with no end of blessings, wishing within himself all the while (when the neighbouring public-house is open) that the clergyman would have a little consideration and cut his sermon shorter; for your bearer of the broom is always a thirsty subject. Still they are amongst the least of all necessary evils. They call a studious man suddenly to himself; and we know not how many times during the course of our lives we might have been run over but for the momentary pause, while we searched for the wandering halfpenny. They are life-preservers on a small scale, and touch you as gently as if they loved you, when they see danger near; especially if you are fishing for the needful. Then there is something in that bending of the body, and raising of the eyes, and looking up, as it were, underneath you, which seems to say "Mistake me not, I am but a deity of dirt—a monarch who rules over mud—a sovereign of soles and upper-leather; and although this is my daily and ancient neighbourhood, yet I levy no taxes when my subjects are unwilling to pay." They are also influential men in their way: let them once carry a crossing aslant (at an angle of forty-five), and woe be to the shopkeeper whose door they have shunned—respectable customers seldom walk wilfully into the mud. We know a fishmonger who was ruined through refusing to pay a Crossing-Sweeper. The broom-bearer carried his line aslant, into an opposition shop, and, as he said, "swept him clean out." Cheap omnibusses and an improved sewerage will eventually make it bad for the Street-Sweepers. Southwood Smith will come upon them like the "sweet south" breathing, &c., &c., and then London will lose another of its old picturesque characters, and the Crossing-Sweeper be numbered amongst the link-boys, whom the gas extinguished "with excessive light." We shall then have no one to look to our steps or rescue us from the jaws of Sanitary Sewers: the Corporation of London will give in, and the old prophecy be fulfilled, which foretold that the day would come when "A peck of dirt would be worth a King's ransom."

BERMUDA.—THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

The conviction and consequent transportation of John Mitchell to the islands of Bermuda has invested them with interest. Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that for twenty-eight years these islands have been appropriated as a penal colony.

The Bermudas are a cluster of upwards of three hundred small islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, 580 miles E. by S. 4 S. from Cape Hatteras, in North America, the nearest point of land, and 645 miles N.E. of Atwood's Keys, the nearest of the West India Islands. They were discovered, in 1522, by Juan Ber-



BERMUDA.—IRELAND ISLAND FORTIFICATIONS AND DOCKYARD.

mudez, a Spaniard; and Sir George Summers, or Sommers, was driven upon them in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia; hence they are named Bermudas, or Sommers' Islands, from each of these adventurers.

It is in these islands that Shakspeare has laid the scene of his play of "The Tempest," alluding to them particularly as

"The still vex'd Bermoothes."

Bishop Berkeley, in 1725, published a scheme for the conversion of the North American savages, by means of a Missionary College to be erected in the Bermudas.

The principal islands are Long Island (chief town Hamilton, the seat of Government), St. George's, and Ireland Island; the latter a mass of fortifications, principally erected by the labours of the convicts, under the supervision of the Royal Sappers and Miners. The breakwater and fortifications were commenced by the convicts in 1824, and at their completion it was understood that the convicts were to be withdrawn, it not being intended to make Bermuda a penal settlement.

Ireland Island contains a spacious dockyard and arsenal, with their usual appurtenances, and a large "camber," capable of containing the largest ships of

the line. In this camber the convict hulks are moored, viz. the *Dromedary*, *Thames*, *Coromandel*, and *Tenedos*.

Our illustration shows the most strongly fortified part of Ireland Island, adjoining the Dockyard; the Breakwater in the foreground (extending about three hundred yards) being met by another at right angles in front of the Dockyard, and forming the camber.

The spacious erection on the eminence is the Casemate Barracks (occupied at present by the 42d Highlanders), near which is erected the Flag-staff, and Telegraph to St. George's and Hamilton.

The number of convicts confined at the Bermudas averages 1600, of whom all except those incapacitated by illness, or engaged on board their respective hulks, are employed on the Public Works.

Their employment principally consists of quarrying and cutting stone for the fortifications. For this labour each man is paid by the Board of Ordnance three-pence per diem; one penny of which he is at liberty to expend in the purchase of the cheap luxuries of the colony, and the remaining two-thirds of his earnings are reserved by the overseers, to be given to him on his liberation.

The convicts are well fed and clothed. Their food consists of alternate rations of 4lb. of fresh beef and salt pork, with 1½lb. of best wheaten bread,

daily; vegetables and pea soup, on alternate days; one pint of cocoa for breakfast, and the same quantity of tea for supper. Until lately they were allowed a quarter of a pint of rum each per diem, but a ration of tea has been substituted for the spirit. A few of the best behaved and qualified convicts are employed on board the hulks as clerks, cooks, servants, carpenters, shoemakers, &c.

The rules for the guidance and observance of the convicts were, until the year 1844, very lax; but owing to a mutinous outbreak on board the *Thames*, and the subsequent escape of twelve prisoners to the United States of America, the regulations are more stringent.

The punishments inflicted on the convicts for crimes committed on board the hulks, or on the public works, of course vary with the nature of the offence: stoppage of pay, solitary confinement, heavy ironing, and flogging, being the usual inflictions.

No overseer is permitted to inflict more than five dozen lashes at one time, without an order from the Governor of Bermuda (Captain C. Elliot, R.N.), who is *ex officio* the superintendent of convicts. The best medical attendance is afforded where necessary; and all cases of a serious nature are carried to the Royal Naval Hospital, where (in a separate ward) the convict patients enjoy the same treatment bestowed on the sailors and marines of her Majesty's fleet.

The climate of Bermuda is very healthy, but with this exception, that it is occasionally visited with yellow fever. The last visitation, in 1843, carried off a great number of soldiers, convicts, and civilians.

The dress of the convicts is suitable to the warmth of the climate, and consists of a frock and trousers of white duck, (with the name and number of the prisoner conspicuously marked thereon), straw hat, shoes, cotton shirt, flannel shirt, and drawers; the latter articles being necessary to absorb the excessive perspiration engendered by exposure to the rays of a tropical sun.



CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN.—THE CROSSING SWEEPER.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.



THE CONVICT DRESS AT BERMUDA.

Our illustrations are from sketches by a gentleman formerly a resident in the Bermudas. They would appear to be almost a paradisiacal region. "Nothing," says Mr. Moore, "can be more romantic than the little bay of St. George's; the number of little islets, the singular clearness of the water, and the animated play of the graceful little boats gliding for ever between the islands, and seeming to sail from one cedar grove to another, form, altogether, the sweetest miniature of nature that can be imagined. In the short but beautiful twilight of their spring evenings, the white cottages scattered over the islands, and but partially seen through the trees that surround them, assume the appearance of little Grecian temples, and embellish the poor fisherman's hut with columns which the pencil of Claude might imitate."

Such is the country to which Mitchell is now on his passage. His younger brother sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, in the *Britannia*, for New York. He purposes, it was conjectured, to proceed to Bermuda, on matters of a family nature, to his brother. The *Great Western* steam-ship plies regularly between New York and Bermuda, the voyage being about 70 hours.

MADEMOISELLE ALBONI.

Our Artists present the Portrait of this captivating singer, in her popular part of *Cenerentola*. The biography of this distinguished artist was published in our columns last season. Her repertoire last year comprised *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" "L'Italiana in Algeri;" *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere;" *Bippo*, in "La Gazza Ladra;" *Malcolm*, in "La Donna del Lago;" *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia;" *Smeaton*, in "Anna Bolena;" *Gondt*, in "Maria di Rohan;" *Don Carlos*, in "Ernani;" *Cherubino*, in the "Nozze di Figaro," and *Betty*. To the above parts she has added this season *Tancredi* and *Cenerentola*, and she will shortly appear as the *Page* in Meyerbeer's masterpiece, the "Huguenots," that celebrated composer having expressly written a new cavatina for her in the second act. *Fidalmia*, in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," will also soon be one of her novel delineations. In no character has Alboni shone to more advantage than in *Cenerentola*. The music is peculiarly adapted to develop the charm of her incomparable organ; the slow movement in the finale "Nacqui all'affano," and the florid and dazzling divisions in the "Non più mesta," always excite the utmost enthusiasm. Alboni's position in the operatic world is now recognised. She is not a singer of genius, nor do her histrionic abilities exhibit power and variety. Her effects are produced by her rich, luscious tones—her simple and unaffected method, the ease and charm of her vocalisation; but she is not an artist to startle the multitude by dramatic intensity or the outbreak of passion. Her indolence of action, and apathy in the concerted pieces, afford little notion of the excitement of the passing scene, but when once a simple melody is to be breathed forth, with quiet pathos, the ecstasy at her lovely organ is unbounded, and Alboni's triumph is sure.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE PEOPLE AT BERLIN.

This extraordinary scene occurred on the morning of the 31st ult., at Berlin, and is fully detailed by the active correspondent of the *Times*. From his letter of the above date we learn that, "by an order from the Minister of War, five of the barges which carry heavy goods up and down the Spree were loaded during the previous night with arms, at the wharf opposite the Arsenal, a large building that fronts the Linden, and is divided from the Palace by the narrow river: cases of muskets, a few cannon, and balls and powder formed the cargoes. Two of the vessels had pushed off and proceeded down the river, when some students discovered the proceeding, and gave the alarm; the three boats were detained, and a body of men despatched to overtake and bring back the other two. The Arsenal, it should be stated, is one of the few public buildings the citizens have allowed the troops to take charge of. There was no Burgher Guard near it, or the apparent smuggling away of arms could not have been attempted. This morning the boats were unloaded by the people; and, though I have seen many ebullitions of popular anger in these months of revolution, I never witnessed a scene so thoroughly revolutionary. A sloping platform of planks was formed into the hold of the vessel, and each case was pulled up with ropes by the crowd, cheering exultingly as every box came to land, just as if they had been taken in battle from an enemy. Labourers, porters, ragged non-descripts, staid citizens, and spectacled students, were all mixed together, putting their hands to the work in complete fraternity. A force of the Civic Guard authorized the proceedings by their presence, taking charge of the weapons as they were delivered. An immense mass of people looked on with perfect approval; and, in the midst of them were the bearded orators again, declaiming, but now with real passion and earnestness, with curses and clenched fists. Rumours at such moments do the work of facts, and the general feeling that some plot against the people was intended by the secret sending away of arms was deepened by the report that General Aschoff, when questioned on the subject, had replied, 'They were only old, unserviceable muskets, not worth talking about.' A case was instantly opened to test the truth of this, and they were found to be new from the maker's hands, with the last improvements, percussion locks, and (it is said) hair triggers. The unloading continued for nearly three hours, under a burning sun, the crowd increasing every moment as the event became known through the city, and the anger of the populace swelling with every case of arms dragged into their sight. The arms were again lodged in the Arsenal.

"It is impossible to conceive such a scene occurring under the very palace windows of a King possessing even the shadow of authority; but so it was: the



MADEMOISELLE ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

people of Paris are not more completely masters than the populace of Berlin at such moments."

In the Assembly, this deportation of arms has been explained, on behalf of the Minister of War, as merely one in the ordinary course of service, to which no political importance ought to be attached: the weapons were destined for troops in provincial garrisons. The people, it appears, suspected reactionary plots to be on foot; and of the purpose of this nocturnal export of weapons they gave two explanations: one, that it was part of a deliberate plan gradually to remove from within the city all arms and weapons of every kind, which in another outbreak might be seized or demanded by the citizens; the other, that they were destined for the provinces, where the revolution has never been accepted, to arm more regiments against Berlin, to be brought up as soon as the Government feels strong enough to attempt a *coup de main*. However this might be, this seizure of arms led to a demand for a more general arming of the people, which has

been acceded to by the Ministry. During the day, the space round the Arsenal was one mass of people. The party who went in the morning in pursuit of the two barges full of arms (they were mostly students) were arrested at Charlottenburg by the troops, and put in prison; the boats were detained at Spandau by the Government. The receipt of this intelligence in Berlin considerably added to the excitement.

The Arsenal, we may add, is a splendid building, forming a square, each side of which is 286 feet in length. It contains, among other things, models of eighteen fortresses in France, in alto-relievo.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The seventh concert contained in its scheme Mozart's elegant symphony in G minor, and the sublime descriptive epic of Beethoven's "Pastorale." The minuet and trio in Mozart's work received their customary encore, and not a point was lost by Costa in the interpretation of the details of Beethoven's wonderful construction. The overtures were Weber's dreamy and chivalric "Oberon," Mendelssohn's "Calm sea and prosperous voyage," and Beethoven's glorious "Fidelio;" the first being rapturously encored. Mr. H. C. Cooper, a pupil of Spagnoletti, performed a violin concerto by Maurer effectively, and with more refinement in his style would be a first-rate executant. The vocal gleanings were unexceptionable, being of the classical school. Mlle. Corbari began by singing the "Mi tradi," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," in which she has acquired such fame at the Royal Italian Opera. Madame Viardot sang the "Lascia ch'io pianga," from Handel's "Armida," with Meyerbeer's picturesque accompaniments, in the most exquisite style. In the second part she sang the scena "Ombra adorata," from Zingarelli's version of "Romeo e Giulietta," with the most intense and impassioned feeling. In Mozart's duo "Ah guarda sorella," from the "Così fan tutti," Madame Viardot and Mlle. Corbari terminated this admirable musical selection. The eighth and last concert will take place on the 26th instant, and will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

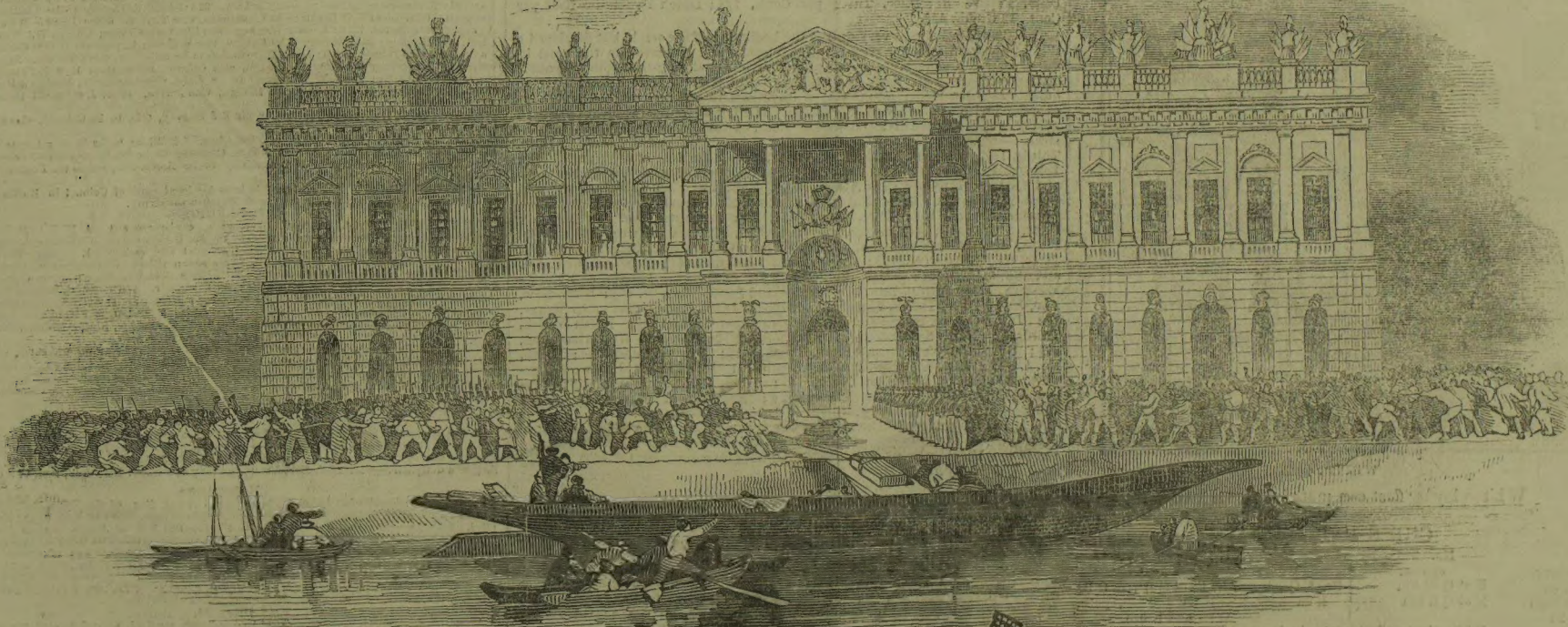
HERB KUHN'S CONCERT.—This pianist gave a *matinée musicale* on Tuesday, at the Hanover Rooms, and played several pieces with considerable success. Hermann executed a violin solo. Madame Sabatier sang the French chansons "Ma brunette" and "Benedetta" charmingly. The Misses Pyne, Miss Bassano, Herr Goldberg, and Mr. Sims Reeves were the other vocalists. John Parry was encored in his "Letter from Annie to Mathilde," and then gave his reading of "Jeannette and Jeannot."

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The programme of the sixth meeting on Tuesday comprised Onslow's quintet in A minor, No. 12; Beethoven's quintet in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; and Beethoven's quartet in C, No. 9, op. 50. The executants were Sainton, first violin; Deloffre, second violin; Hill, viola; Piatti, violoncello; Howell, double bass; Barret, oboe; Lazarus, clarinet; Baumann, bassoon; Jarrett, horn; and Osborne, pianist.

M. BILLET'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—M. Alexandre Billet, of St. Petersburg, gave a concert on Saturday morning at Willis's Rooms. He played Hummel's pianoforte septuor, with Barret (oboe), De Folly (flute), Jarrett (horn), Hill (viola), Rousselot (violin-cello), and Rowland (contra basso); a fantasia on themes from Bellini's "Puritani;" and studies and a nocturne of his own writing. He is a skilful performer, and was much applauded. The vocalists were Miss Messent, Madame Sabatier, and Herr Brandt, with Mr. Lindsay Sloper as conductor.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This excellent society has concluded their brilliant series of concerts with Mendelssohn's A minor symphony, and Kalliwoda's symphony in C, the "Fidelio," "Zauberflöte," and "Dame Blanche" overtures. The amateurs also sang in Wallace's National Hymn, conducted by the composer, and in Festa's madrigal "Down in a flowery vale," and in the finale to Weber's "Euryanthe." Miss Ransford taking the principal part. Mr. Lucas was the conductor. We can congratulate the committee and their indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Leslie, on the successful termination of their exertions.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS.—This pianist gave his second concert on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by the Misses E. R. and V. Collins, Miss Cubitt, Miss E. Lyon, Madame D'Ohelski, Herr Müller, and Gerhard Taylor, the harpist



THE ARSENAL AT BERLIN.—SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE PEOPLE.

Chopin's concertante duo for piano and violoncello was brilliantly played by Mr. Adams and Mr. Collins.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—On Monday morning the public rehearsal of Handel's "Messiah" took place at the Hanover-rooms, in aid of the funds of this institution. Madame Castellan, Misses S. Novello, A. Williams, Bassano, E. Lyon, and Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Barnby, Benson, J. A. Novello, Machin, and Phillips, sustained the solos; and Sir H. R. Bishop conducted. On Wednesday evening the performance was given by the same artists, with Mr. Lucas as organist, and H. Blagrove principal violin. Madame Castellan's pronunciation of the English is excellent; she sang "Rejoice greatly," and "There were shepherds;" Miss S. Novello had "How beautiful," "But thou didst not," and "I know that my Redeemer;" Miss Dolby, "O thou that tellest;" Miss Bassano, "He shall feed his flock," and "He was despised;" Lockey, "Comfort ye;" Sims Reeves, "They rebuke," and "Thou shalt teach them;" Mr. Phillips, Mr. Machin, and Mr. J. A. Novello, divided the bass solos.

M. GORIA'S CONCERT.—The *matinee* of this pianist on Wednesday, aided by the Berlin band, was well attended. Miss M. O'Connor sang some songs prettily.

MR. J. COHAN'S CONCERT.—On Wednesday night this concert was given at Willis's Rooms. He executed his own sonata in A flat, and fantasia on "Norma" themes cleverly; as also Beethoven's sonata in C minor, with Sainton. Mr. Cohan's most surprising essay was in a fantasia introducing two scherzos and a triumphal march, first played separately, then blended, and finally both scherzos combined in the left hand, whilst the right was elaborating a brilliant variation. Sainton played his "Lucrezia" fantasia, and Mr. F. Chatterton a harp solo. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Signor Lonzini, M. Barre, and Mr. John Parry. Messrs. Holmes and Noble were the conductors.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The notices of the morning concert, on Friday, of Madame Dulcken, at the Royal Italian Opera; of Miss Steele and Brinley Richards's evening; of Mr. Surman's benefit at Exeter; and of Miss B. Williams's *soirée*, will be given in our next Number. This morning (Saturday) M. Goria, the pianist, has a performance. On Monday night is the annual concert of the facetious John Parry. On Monday night, at the Music Hall, and Tuesday morning at the Hanover Rooms, Mr. Wilson will give his Scotch entertainment. On Wednesday Madame Sala will give a morning concert, and in the evening the Singing Schools meet at Exeter Hall; Blagrove holds his third Quartet Meeting; and Mrs. Schwab will give her annual concert. On Friday will be the concert of Mlle. Helene Stöpel.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S CONCERT.—One of our most accomplished pianists and gifted composers, Sternedale Bennett, gave his annual morning concert on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. As is usual on these occasions, Mr. Bennett had engaged an excellent band, conducted by Mr. Lucas. Mr. Dando being first violin—thus being enabled to execute the music from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. Bennett's "Parisina" overture, and Weber's "Der Freyschütz," most effectively. Mr. Bennett performed a pianoforte concerto, and his own "Caprice" in E major. Beethoven's Septet, in E flat (the second part), was executed by Mollie (violin), Hill (viola), Piatti (violin), Williams (clarinet), Baumann (bassoon), Platt (horn), and Howell (double bass). The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss Dolby, Miss Duval, and the Misses Holroyd; Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Latter—thus forming a brilliant concert.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N.—Your second communication, we are sorry to say, arrived too late for notice last week. "Les Iles La Bourdonnais," mentioned in Captain Belcher's "Voyages round the World," were so named from an ancestor of the great Chess-player's, and the latter, most probably, took his name, "Mah," from that of the chief town, now "Port Victoria."

P. W. K.—"A. Z." and others.—In some part of our impression, last week, the letter Q, denoting White's Queen, in Enigma 320, is hardly legible. We therefore repeat the position:—White: K at his B 2d; Q at K Kt 3d; Kt at Q 4th; Kt at Q 4th. Black: King at his 5th. White mates in two moves.

"Victus."—The following is the solution of the very clever Enigma mentioned:—1. Q to her Kt's 7th. 2. Q to her Kt's 3d (ch). 3. P to Q R 4th. 4. Q to her Kt's 5th—Mate. Black's moves are all forced.

"H. K. A."—We can detect no flaw in your solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem from "The Handbook."

"Woodstockiensis."—The notice to you last week was written, "Four first Problem in six moves is easily solved in two, and the second in one move!" But, in setting up, the latter part of the sentence was rendered unintelligible. We have enclosed and returned the diagrams as you wished.

"H. L. R."—Problem No. 229 cannot be solved as you propose. Instead of playing his Q B P, Black, at his first move, would play R to K Kt 4th.

"D. C. L."—The games of the famous match between England and France were published in a collected form in Germany, and may be had complete in Vol. 5 of the Chess-Players' Chronicle.

"X. X. X."—If a piece is touched it must be moved, unless the player merely intended to adjust its position on the board, and at the moment of touching signified his intention by saying, "J'adoube," or "I adjust."

"R. P."—Winning a game does not entitle a player to the privilege of moving first in the next game.

"N. B."—The first meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at Wakefield, in 1841.

"Inquirer."—For an account of the celebrated players, Paolo Boi, Leonardo da Curi, or "the Puttengo," as he was called, Rui Lopez, H. Moro, &c., you should consult Salvio's work, "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi," first published in 1604. "A Subscriber" must send the name of the author. We doubt the correctness of the position.

"A. A." Clifton.—Both positions shall be examined.

"R. S."—Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published last year by Bohn.

"Hon. Secretary."—The publication of Le Palamie, we are told, has ceased.

"C. H. S." New York.—It is to be regretted that so much difficulty is experienced in obtaining the work here.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "F. G. R.," "Sopraccito," "Spero," "A Burnley Amateur," "H. K. A.," "Philos," "J. P. B.," "L. M. G.," "Dombey," "F. R. S.," "D. V.," "H. M.," "C. A. M. K.," are correct. Those by "G. A. H.," "L. T.," Bolton, are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 229.

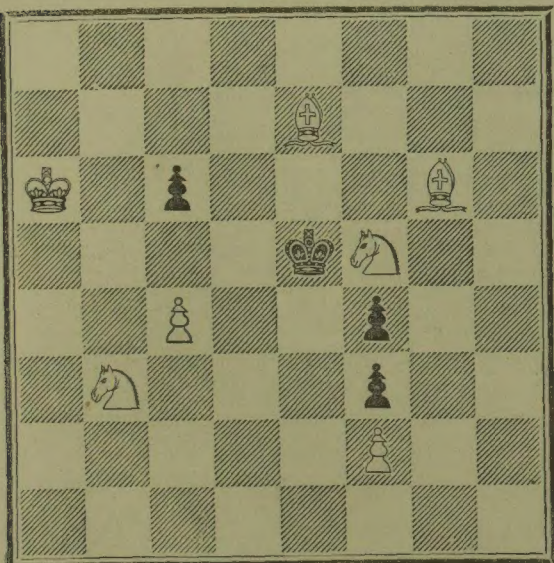
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R sq	P to Q Kt 3d, or (a)	4. R to K B 7th	B to Q Kt sq
2. R takes R P (ch)	P takes R	5. R to Q R 7th (ch)	B takes R
3. P to Q Kt 6th	R to K Kt 4th (best)	6. P mates	

(a) 1. K to R 2d
2. P to Q B 5th
P to Q Kt 3d (best)
3. R to K B 7th (ch)
4. P takes Kt P, mating next move.

PROBLEM NO. 230.

From a Contributor in India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 326.—By J. R. EDNEY.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3d	K at Q Kt 8th	P at Q 4th and	P at Q R 7th, Q Kt
B at K Kt 4th	R at Q R 8th	K 3d	2d and 6th, Q 4th,
Kt at K 2d			and K 5th

White playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 327.—By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 5th	K at Q 4th	P at Q Kt 8th	P at K B 4th, K
R at K 6th	B at Q 5th	P at K B 3d	6th, and Q 4th,
B at K 8th			and K 5th

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable; a good deal of rain has fallen, and a rather violent thunder-storm has taken place. The following are some particulars of each day.—Thursday, June 8, the sky was overcast till the evening, and broken clouds were prevalent afterwards; a shower of rain fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 58°. Friday, the sky was cloudless during the early morning, and it was covered by cloud afterwards; rain was falling from 9h. P.M. till midnight; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature was 56°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature was 54°. Sunday, the sky was about one-half covered by fine cumuli and scud till the evening; the day was fine; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature was 60°. Monday, the sky was cloudy throughout, and between 4h. 20m. P.M. and 6h. 30m. P.M. there was a severe thunder-storm; the lightning was vivid, and the thunder followed the lightning by intervals of 7 to 15 seconds, which, therefore, was distant from the place of observation by distances varying from 1½ miles to 3 miles; the rain fell very heavily, and, within the time, an inch and a quarter fell; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature was 59°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and it was cloudless afterwards; heavy rain was falling frequently during the day; and during the afternoon, at about 4h. 10m. P.M., there was a violent squall of wind and rain, during which the wind blew very strongly; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 56°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly clear, and of a deep blue; at times there were many fine rocky cumuli scattered about the sky; the day was fine; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature was 56°; and that for the week ending this day was 57°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, June 8,	the highest during the day was 66 deg., and the lowest was 50 deg.
Friday, June 9,	66 46
Saturday, June 10,	62 46½
Sunday, June 11,	70½ 50
Monday, June 12,	66½ 49
Tuesday, June 13,	65 47½
Wednesday, June 14,	67½ 44½

Blackheath, Thursday, June 15, 1848. J. G.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday, at a quarter to one o'clock, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Lord Campbell, Lord St. Germans, Lord Palmerston, and Captains Berkeley and Milne, arrived at the Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, by express train from London, on a visit to Sir C. Napier. On the Admiralty flag being hoisted in their barge, the *Victory* saluted it with the usual complement. The distinguished party was received by Sir Charles Ogle, the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B., &c. At 2 o'clock, the whole party, augmented by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the principle to be observed in the use of iron in railway and similar structures, proceeded to witness the testing of some chain cables, and some experiments of a scientific character, by Captain James, R.E., F.R.S., and then made a tour of the dockyard, first glancing at the *Merlin* steam-packet, Lieutenant J. O. Bathurst, refitting for the Mediterranean service in dock; thence inspecting the *Ajax* steam guardship, the *Pembroke*, and the *Orestes*, in dock; the new basin and foundries, Mr. Bramble's new dock and slips, the *Royal Frederick*, and the *Princess Royal*, on the slips, the wood mills and the hydraulic mill, where Captain James exhibited to the Premier and Foreign Secretary a highly interesting experiment of pressure upon iron girders; thence their lordships and their distinguished friends took water at the King's-stairs, and visited the *Excellent*, Captain Chads, when that officer showed them some experiments in gunnery practice. After inspecting sundry other objects of interest, the party adjourned to the Crown Tavern, Pembroke-street, where Sir C. Napier entertained them at a sumptuous banquet. The entertainment was intended to have been given on board the *St. Vincent*, at Spithead, but a gale had been blowing since daylight, and the sea was running so rough as to deter the uninitiated in nautical life from attempting a dinner on shipboard.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of Continental affairs, and the prolongation of the Danish war, Consols have advanced this week nearly three-quarters per cent. This rise is mainly attributable to the easy state of money, added to the long-existing inclination on the part of capitalists to purchase just previously to the shutting, with the hopes of securing the dividend as a profit. In consequence Consols opened on Monday with much firmness, and after progressive advances closed at 84½ to 85. This advance, however, received a slight check on Tuesday, from the unsatisfactory state of Paris news and prices, Consols having, after registering 84½, closed for money at 84½. It being account day, as well as the last day for transfer, previously to the half-yearly closing of the transfer-books, some activity prevailed. Wednesday's prices were firm, with an upward tendency, all quotations being made for the Account. The announcement on Thursday by the Directors of the Bank of England, that the minimum rate of interest would be reduced to 3½ per cent., although it excited some surprise, did not materially enhance prices. Money, as was remarked last week, is so abundant already, that the only effect will be to make the Bank a competitor with the bankers and discount houses, who for some time past have absorbed all the business. Consols, after the announcement, advanced to 84½ ex div. for the Opening in July. Exchequer Bills are rather in advance of Monday's prices. The market closed with some firmness (although but little had been done previously), at the following prices: Bank Stock, 192½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 8 9-16; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84½; Long Annuities, 8 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 19 pm.; Consols for Opening, 83½ ex div.; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 40 pm.; £500, 40 pm.; Small, 39 pm.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week, business being nearly confined to Spanish, Peruvian, and Mexican. Spanish Five per Cents declined on Wednesday to 1½ on it becoming known that Señor Isturitz had left London for Madrid. A slight improvement was, however, registered on Thursday. Peruvian gradually declined after the arrival of the mails last week, but the Committee did not publish the news received from their agent until Wednesday. Upon its transpiring that the Peruvian Government had not even condescended to reply to the letters of the agent, the stock fell to 30. It is understood that an application will be made to Lord Palmerston to direct our accredited envoy there to back the remonstrances of the agent of the Committee. Mexican scarcely passed, upon the arrival of the American mail, quoting but a fractional advance upon Monday's prices. Slight activity characterised the market at the close of the week, prices quoting for Brazilian Bonds, 66½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 12½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 16; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 30; Portuguese Four per Cents, 17; Spanish, Account, 12½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 22½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 42½.

The Share Market was very dull at the beginning of the week, but displayed a slight improvement at the close; business continues, however, on the most limited scale. A general feeling prevails in favour of closing the capital accounts of the dividend-paying lines, and nothing would tend to restore confidence so quickly as a disposition on the part of directions to accomplish this generally-expressed wish as quickly as practicable. The few advances in prices have been nearly confined to the dividend-paying lines, as the following list will demonstrate:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 24; Bristol and Exeter, 55; Ditto, Thirds, 15½; Caledonian, 31½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. D. 6½; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 4½; Ditto, £3 10s., 3½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent., 49½; Ditto, New, 20; East Lincolnshire, 20½; Great Northern, 6; Great North of England, 230; Great Western, 90; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 51; Ditto, Thirds, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 6½; Ditto, Sixteenths, 5½; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 21; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 12½; London and Blackwall, 44; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 31½; Ditto, Pref. Con. 5 per Cent., 44; London and North-Western, 123½; Ditto, New, 3½; London and South-Western, 48½; Ditto, New, £50, 33½; Ditto, Thirds, 7½; Midland, 100½; Ditto, Consol. Pref., £50 Shares, 8½; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 117½; North British, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 10; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 1½; South-Eastern, 24; Ditto, No. 4, 5½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 19; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 30½; Ditto, Extension, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 9; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Dutch Rhemish, 5; Northern of France, 4½; Paris and Rouen, 15½; Colonial, 7½; Union of Australia, 23.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The market was firm yesterday at a slight advance. Consols closed at 83½ to 84 for the July account. Shares were but little dealt in, and in the Foreign house the jobbers and brokers were occupied with settling the half-monthly accounts.

SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO GERMANY.—A communication has been received by the Commissioners of Customs from Sir Charles Trevelyan, one of the secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating, that in transmitting to them copies of a letter received by their lordships from the Foreign-office, and of its enclosures, from the Danish Minister to this Court, he has been commanded by their lordships to desire that if the commissioners shall be satisfied that any arms or warlike stores are embarked to be sent from this country for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against the Danish government, they will give instructions to their officers to prevent their exportation taking place. In pursuance of this order of the Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of the Customs have issued directions to their officers at the several departments in the port of London, and to the collectors and comptrollers of all the ports throughout the kingdom, to take care that the same be duly obeyed, with instructions to make a special report to the board of any circumstances that may arise fit for their cognizance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrival of English wheat for our market have been on a fair average scale, and of excellent quality. As the attendance of buyers was on the increase, the demand for home produce was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. Although the imports of foreign wheat continue comparatively small, the sale for that article was in a very sluggish state, but the show of foreign was larger. All descriptions ruled dull, and, in some instances, prices had a downward tendency. The show of m-l was on the increase, and the trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The arrivals of foreign oats being large, that article was heavy, on somewhat easier terms. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour dull, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3990; barley, 1610; oats, 890. Irish: oats, 470. Foreign: wheat, 3480; barley, 9730; oats, 14,390 quarters. Flour, 4260 sacks; malt, 4710 quarters. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 50s; ditto white, 47s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s; ditto, white, 44s to 51s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 31s; Scotch, red, 28s to 31s; malt, 42s to 54s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 35s to 38s; white, 35s to 37s; boilers, 37s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 41s; Suffolk, 34s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s, per 80 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in good request, at an advance of fully 4s per cwt. In all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing. Cakes may be had on somewhat lower terms.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 0d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £30 to £34, per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 73s to 76s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d, per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 8d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 28s 0d; beans, 38s 4d; peas, 37s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 7d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 35s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Grain.—Wheat, 9s 0d; barley, 3s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2d 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—A few parcels of tea have been offered at public sale, and which have produced full prices. Privately, the demand is tolerably steady, at late rates.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar, raw as well as refined, the demand is in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency.

Coffee.—Our market is without any material alteration, either as respects demand or value. This article is heavy, and prices must be considered somewhat easier.

Provisions.—Although the supplies of Dutch butter are somewhat larger, the demand is steady, at an advance of fully 4s per cwt. Fine marks are selling at 86s to 90s; and other kinds, 70s to 85s per cwt. Irish butter is steady at full prices; Cork tallow, landed, 90s to 95s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 86s to 88s; and Tralee, 84s to 86s per cwt. On board, a steady business is doing, at full prices. The inquiry for English butter is steady, at 88s to 94s per cwt for Dorset; 86s for middling ditto; and 86s to 90s for fine Devon; Fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. The best bacon has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt; but all other kinds are somewhat easier to purchase. Prime sizeable Waterford, 70s to 75s; and heavy, 68s to 71s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are in moderate request, at late rates.

Tallow.—This market is tolerably steady, at 44s 6d to 45s, for P.Y.C. on the spot. The quotations for forward delivery are 43s to 43s 3d per cwt. Town tallow 45s, net cash.

Oils.—This market is tolerably steady, at last week's quotations.

Spirits.—Scarcely any business has been doing in rum, at late rates. Brandy and corn spirits almost nominal.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £4 0s to £4 12s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 10s per load.

Hops.—From Kent and Sussex very favourable accounts have reached us to-day respecting the growing bine. These have had considerable influence upon the demand, and most kinds of hops may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. The duty has advanced to £170 000 =

Succo, pockets, £3 0s to £3 6s; Walcott ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £3 8s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Walker's Primrose, 12s; Bowditch and Co., 14s 3d; Gosforth, 14s 3d; Hedley, 14s 6d; Walker, 14s; Belmont, 15s; Braddyl's Hill, 15s 6d; Tees, 16s 3d; and Stewart's, 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was, on the whole, but moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was, however, reasonably good. As the dead markets exhibited but a limited quantity of meat, the best trade here was steady, and Monday's quotations were well supported; yet the highest figure for the best Scots did not exceed 4s. per 8 lbs. The show of foreign stock was by no means large; and the arrivals from Scotland did not exceed 260 Scots. There was a slight falling off in the numbers of sheep, owing to which the sale for that description of stock was firm, at very full prices. We had an immense quantity of lambs, but we have no advance to notice in prices. The supply of which was extensive, met a slow inquiry, at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per Sib to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooleded, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, prime small calves, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 23s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 796; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 10,900; calves, 615; pigs, 298. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 120; sheep, 1580; calves, 226.

Vegetable and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady demand for each kind of meat, at fully Monday's prices.

Per Sib by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Lord Mayor presided over some 150 of the friends and subscribers of this charity at the celebration of its ninth anniversary, on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. Supporting the chairman on either hand were—Mr. W. P. Wood, M.P., Mr. T. C. Anstey, M.P., Mr. C. A. Moody, M.P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P. (the treasurer to the hospital), &c. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £2000.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. A. INGLIS, Darlington, Durham, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PRUE, New Windsor, grocer. J. BOSKIL, son, Canterbury-place, Union-road, St Mary, Newbury, Surrey, grocer. W. BAXTER, Westbourne, Sussex, surgeon. G. WILSON, New Bond-street, cook and confectioner. J. ROBERTSON, Somerset-place, Kensington, baker. L. S. BUTLER, Ludgate-hill, stationer. G. STANLEY, Blackfriars-road, ironmonger. A. PRIME, Cambridge, coach proprietor. C. J. EDWARDS, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, carrier. A. BINYON, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, musical instrument maker. J. S. MAYFIELD, Ware, Hertfordshire, builder. W. W. DUNN, W. KEENE, H. B. MARRIOTT, and S. B. WILKING, Northampton, brewers. A. LEADBEATER, Shield, grocer. G. GOLDING, Liverpool, builder. T. POWELL, Aston, Birmingham, corn-dealer. J. PENISTON, Liverpool, dyssalter. S. JONES, Manchester, timber merchant. J. WILLIAMSON, Glasgow, Lancashire, ironkeeper. T. CALTER, Preston, Lancashire, corn merchant.

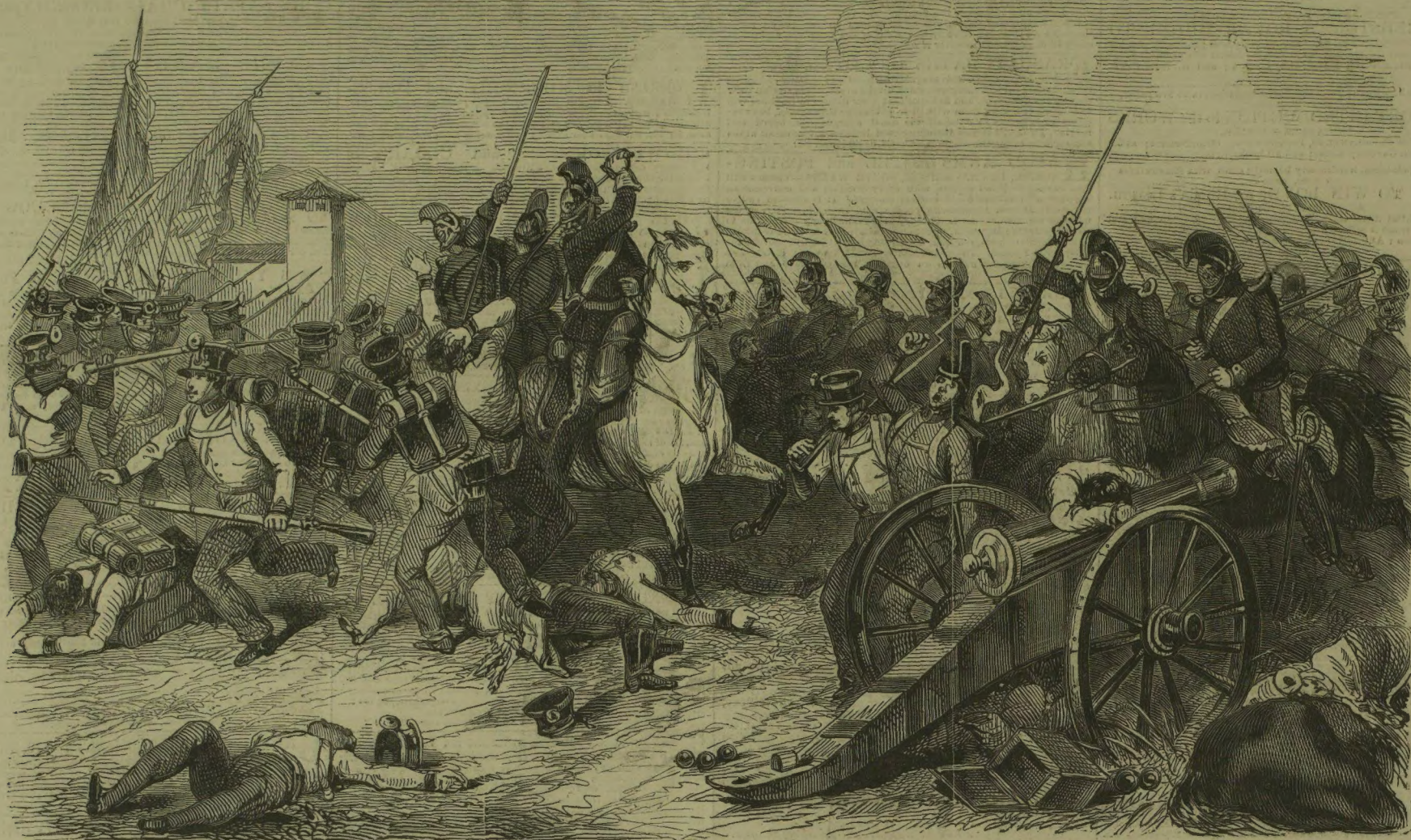
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ROBERTSON, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, spirit-dealer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 16.

1st Dragoons: Ensign J C Davenport to be Cornet, vice French. 3rd Light Dragoons: Ensign J H Boynton to be Lieutenant, vice Gough. 5th Dragoons: Cornet G H L Boynton to be Lieutenant, vice Bill; M Stringer to be Cornet, vice Boynton. 17th Light Dragoons: Cornet and Adjutant H St George to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet A Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Codrington; J P Winter to be Cornet, vice Campbell. 3d Foot: Cadet A Strange to be Ensign, vice Gray. 4th: Captain W Hellingham to be Captain, vice Bell. 10th: Lieut R Taylor to be Lieut, vice Evans. 52d: Captain W Bell to be Captain, vice Hellingham; Lieut W Rudman to be Lieutenant, vice Hellingham. 53d: Ensign E Probyn to be Lieutenant, vice Fyfe; D Perse to be Ensign, vice Probyn. 55th: Ensign G Massey to be Ensign, vice Quill. 37th: Paymaster H Piercy to be Paymaster, vice Clibborn.



BATTLE OF GOITO, BETWEEN THE AUSTRIANS AND PIEDMONTESE.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the decisive victory obtained by the Piedmontese, on the 30th ult., near Goito. The following additional particulars are from the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of Lombardy:—

"The enemy, who until now by his movements had almost allowed us to expect an approaching retreat, made a powerful effort, attacking our troops upon the whole line; at the same time the Tuscans were assailed on the extreme right, and the Piedmontese in the plains of Pastrengo and Rivoli at the extreme left. If the memorable valour of the Tuscans was not sufficient against the crushing number of the Austrians, that of the Piedmontese from the other point succeeded in repulsing them with much advantage, the enemy having left on those plains 600 dead, amongst whom are many officers.

"Scarcely had the King Charles Albert heard that a great body of Austrians was directed from Verona towards Mantua, than he hastened in person along the line of his army, and reinforced his positions, principally that of Goito.

"It was there that the battle of the 30th was fought. The combat began about half-past three o'clock, and lasted till night-fall.

"The victory was ours without very serious loss; two of our officers remained upon the field, and many others were honourably wounded. Of the enemy's troops a great number were killed, and many made prisoners, amongst whom were Major Bentheim and several superior officers.

"On the same day, as was announced, the enemy shut in Peschiera hoisted the white flag; the garrison obtained from the generosity of the King Charles Albert honourable conditions, consigning meanwhile to our troops one of the gates of the fortress."

It is further stated that "scarcely did the King Charles Albert and the Duke of Savoy hear the cannon of Goito, than they moved with two divisions to that point; when arrived there, the action already proceeded bravely. The enemy attempted to force the passage of Goito with the view of taking all our positions; but the power of the Piedmontese artillery repulsed them from the centre. There was a moment that the Austrians, perceiving the right wing not sufficiently defended by artillery, exerted their greatest effort, and that part began to cede to the prevailing force, when the Duke of Savoy advanced the 2d regiment of the Guards.

"The Austrians were then repulsed on that side also; and towards half-past seven of the evening they were in full flight.

"This day (in which the King Charles Albert and his sons were always in the midst of the fire, as the humblest of their soldiers) was not only glorious for us, but of the gravest moment in the war; since the bold plan of our enemy was discovered, which was to surround our army on all sides. It was seen that the Austrians, however strong, cannot in the open field sustain an encounter with the valour of the Italians."

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock at night, Peschiera capitulated; and several Italian officers, with artillerymen and riflemen, entered the fort by the gate of Verona.

At daybreak, on the 31st, the 13th Regiment and the corps of Parmesan troops entered the place. At mid-day, the Austrians, fling off before the barracks, went out by the gate of Brescia, having laid down their arms, which were consigned to the custody of the Piedmontese, in the presence of the Duke of Genoa, attended by a select staff and the 14th Regiment. The officers alone were allowed to retain possession of their swords.

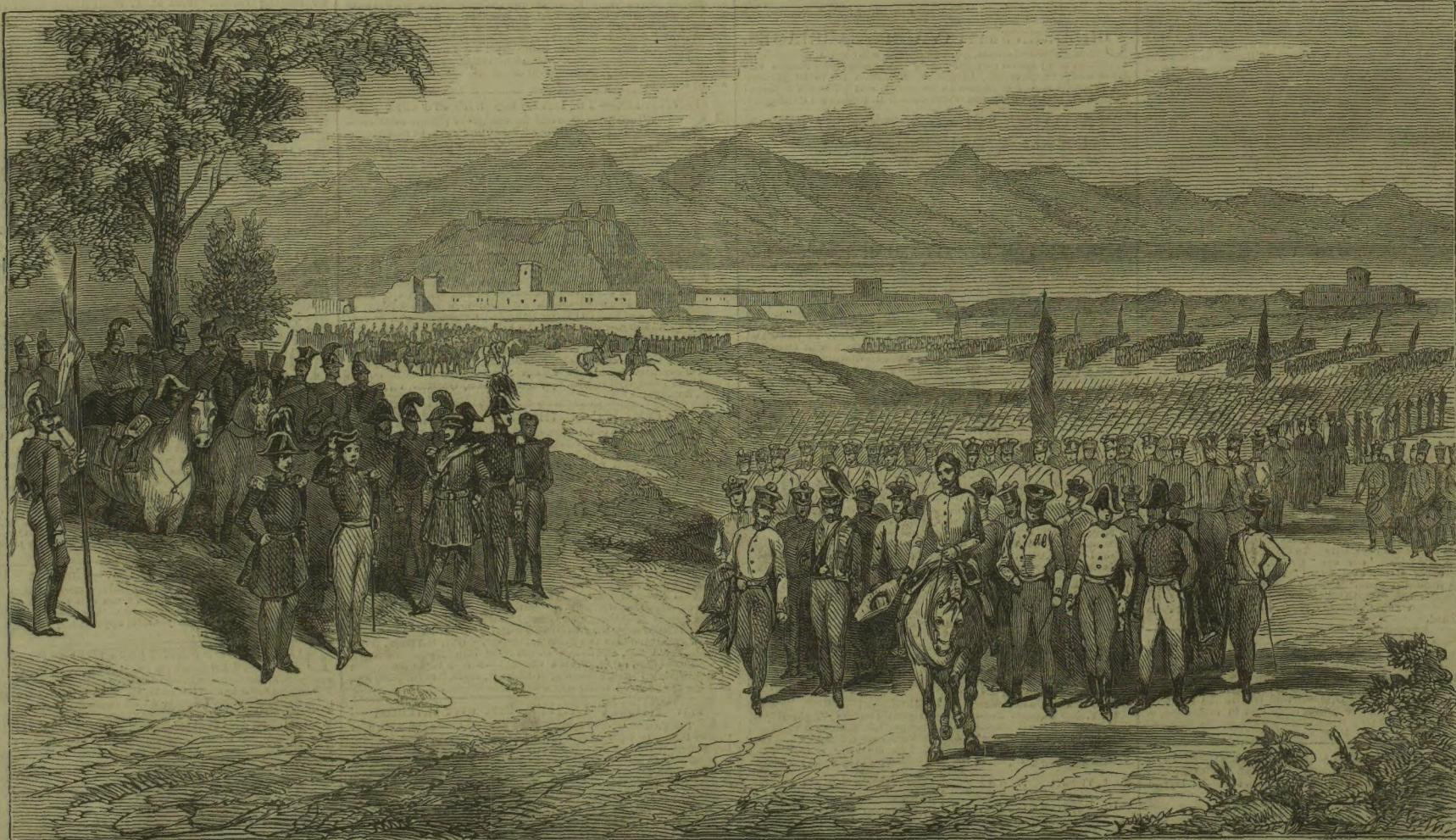
There were found in the fortress considerable stores of ammunition, heaps of cannon-balls, bombs, &c. The houses in the interior presented a deplorable spectacle. The enemy had wished to hold out till the last moment, and had consumed almost all the provisions. Of the few cannoniers who remained, each was compelled to do double duty. Almost all the horses were consumed. There was no more salt, and saltpetre was substituted. The soldiers sacked the

houses which the bombs of the enemy had set on fire; and the few remaining inhabitants (not more than 400), the greater part of whom had been obliged to labour at the works of defence, took refuge in the casemates.

The *Times* Correspondent states, as the result of a quarter of an hour's inspection of the fortress of Peschiera, that, for the purposes of war, though the little town has suffered severely, the fortress itself is quite uninjured. The parapets of the forts Mandello and Salvi are knocked to pieces; but care was taken during the siege not to fire round shot against the works of the place itself, and trust altogether for its reduction to shells, unless the extremity of battering in breach should become necessary. The town on the right of the Mincio has not been so much cut up as that part which is on the left bank. Fortunately for the troops and the few inhabitants, their barracks were casemated, and all persons were allowed to take refuge in them. The outer coating of the roof is cut up into shreds, but the bomb-proofs were well made, and all found perfect security under them. After crossing the Place d'Armes, the first houses you come to shared in the destruction intended for the barracks; but further on the houses are only occasionally injured.

Though the town is small, the works occupy a great extent; and as they are solidly constructed, and as waters from the Lake of Garda flow round in a deep ditch twenty feet wide, the Sardinians would have found it a tough matter to get in. The fortress is to be put into an effective state without delay. Mandello and Salvi forts are to be repaired, and already the temporary batteries established for the siege are razed. A strong garrison is to be placed in the town, with at least twelve months' provisions, as it is now evident that Peschiera has capitulated from the want of food alone, and not from any impression made by the besiegers. The opportune surrender now has been a godsend to Charles Albert, not only from its being a good base for operations and for magazines, but for the extent of the force which he is enabled to draw from before it, to support his manoeuvres in front of the enemy.

"The surrender of Peschiera and the victory, or rather the three victories, of the last week of May," says the Provisional Government proclamation, "seem to guarantee the result of the war of independence."



THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS LEAVING PESCHIERA.